

ANNALS OF IOWA.

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THE ARMY OF THE SOUTH-WEST, AND THE FIRST CAMPAIGN IN ARKANSAS.

BY SAM'L PRENTIS CURTIS,

BREVET CAPTAIN AND AID-DE-CAMP TO MAJOR GENERAL CURTIS.

[Continued from page 225.]

As it is undoubtedly known to the enemy that low water prevents our iron-clad boats from reaching there, they will probably fortify the point, an important one to either belligerent; hence if an expedition proceeds up the river it will *now* be necessary to have land force sufficient to carry any work which may be there erected. You are in communication with Gen. Halleck and understand his views and expectations relative to this river. If, as is probably the case, he wishes it opened and kept open to communicate with Gen. Curtis, *or for capture of Little Rock*, I beg leave, with no confidence, however, in my own judgment of military matters, to suggest that this place, distant 90 miles, Clarendon, distant 60 miles, and Duvall's Bluff, distant 40 miles from Little Rock, the last by railroad, should be held. A regiment to each place with a few guns and cavalry would perhaps be sufficient.

I need scarce add that at this stage of water, light transports will be necessary, especially above this point, and they should be barricaded against small arms. The river is narrow, tortuous, and its banks most of the way covered with dense timber. Any expedition to be sent up the river should be started at the earliest possible moment, as the river will soon fall so as to preclude even the wooden gunboats from ascending. The number of the accompanying troops it is for your judgment to suggest. I should think five or seven thousand none too many, as that number could, if necessary, in co-operation with Gen. Curtis, move on Little Rock and end all organized opposition in this state.

For the accompanying "telegrams" designed for Gen. Halleck, please substitute in your own name whatever you may deem proper.

I remain yours respectfully,

G. N. FITCH, Colonel.

NOTICE.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF MONROE COUNTY, ARKANSAS:

Guerrilla bands, raised in your vicinity, have fired from the woods upon the United States gunboats and transports in White River. This mode of warfare is that of savages. It is in your power to prevent it in your vicinity. You will, therefore, if it is repeated, be held responsible in person and property. Upon a renewal of such attacks an expedition will be sent against you to seize and destroy your personal property.

It is our wish that no occasion for such a course shall arise, but that every man shall remain at home in pursuit of his peaceful avocation, in which he will not be molested unless a continuance of such barbarous guerrilla warfare renders vigorous measures on our part necessary.

Given at headquarters, on steamboat "White Cloud" at St. Charles, Ark., this 23d day of June, 1862.

By order of G. N. Fitch, Colonel Commanding U. S. forces.

(Signed)

JNO. D. CARODIN, Act. Adj't.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, }
ST. CHARLES, ARK., June 24, 1862. }

MAJ. GEN. WALLACE:

Sir:—Subsequent to my report of 21st inst. guerrilla bands have twice fired into the gunboats and transports from the woods opposite St. Charles, and once upon the pickets above the town, killing one of the mortar boatmen, who was detailed at Memphis as a part of a gun squad to act with this regiment, and a seaman on the gunboat Lexington. To put a stop to such barbarous warfare, Maj. Bringham was sent with four companies, escorted by the gunboats "Cincinnati" and "Lexington," up Indian Bay into the county of Monroe, where these bands were said to have been raised, with orders to post conspicuously copies of the accompanying notice. The expedition was successful, seizing some ammunition that was about to be used by the bands, and bringing in three prisoners who were charged with aiding and abetting them. One of the prisoners, Moore, appears to be a surgeon of the Confederate army on furlough obtained upon tender of his resignation, which has not been finally acted upon. As surgeon, he claims exemption from captivity under an agreement between belligerents. He was not taken as such, but as a member or aiding in the formation of guerrilla bands. An investigation of the case is now being made. An expedition was planned for this morning at 6½, up the river to Crochet's Bluff, where considerable cotton was said to be concealed, and one or two mounted guerrilla bands stationed. At that hour a note was received from Capt. Winsler, requesting the expedition might be deferred until the next day. The request was complied with and preparations made to clear the under-brush opposite this place to deprive the guerrillas of cover. These preparations were suspended by notice from Capt. Winsler of his intention to immediately take the gunboats out of the river, under an apprehension that a fall in the water might render it inconvenient to do so if he longer

delayed. Conscious that the small force under my command could not be able, unsupported by gunboats, to hold the place and insure the safety of the transports, orders were reluctantly given to call in the pickets and embark the troops for the purpose of accompanying the gunboats to the mouth of the river.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed)

G. N. FITCH, Col. Com'd'g 46th Ind. Vols.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, }
MEMPHIS, June 26, 1862. }

COL. G. N. FITCH, Com'd'g Expedition on White River:

Sir:—I send five steamers loaded with supplies for Gen. Curtis' army. As they necessarily pass through a hostile country, great caution will have to be exercised to prevent these supplies from falling into the hands of the enemy, or from being destroyed.

I have selected you as commander of the expedition, and reinforce you with two additional regiments, as you will perceive from special orders accompanying this.

It would be impossible to give full special instructions for the management of this expedition. Much must necessarily be left to the discretion of the officer in command. I would suggest, however, that two pieces of artillery be placed on the bow of the boat intended to lead. That all of them be kept well together. When you tie up for the night, strong guards be thrown out upon the shore, and that troops be landed and required to march and clear out all points suspected of concealing the foe.

It is desirable those supplies should reach Gen. Curtis as early as possible. As soon as the boats can possibly be discharged, return them, bringing your entire command to St. Charles, or to where you now are.

It is not intended that you shall reach Gen. Curtis against all obstacles, but it is highly desirable that he should be reached.

I am Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

U. S. GRANT, Maj. Gen. Com'd'g.

HEADQUARTERS INDIANA BRIGADE, }
MONTGOMERY'S POINT, ARK., 27th June, 1862. }

MAJOR-GENERAL U. S. GRANT, COMM'D'G DIST. WEST TENN., MEMPHIS:

Sir:—You are probably aware by this time that owing to the rapid fall of White River, the iron-clad gun boats, considering it unsafe to remain longer as high up as St. Charles, descended to the Mississippi. Having but one regiment with me, which was entirely insufficient to protect both sides from the attack of guerrillas, and hold the town and ensure safety to the transport "White Cloud," laden with stores for Gen. Curtis' command, the regiment and transports accompanied the gunboats to the mouth of White River to await farther orders. At this place your letter of instructions, of the 26th inst., was handed me, and in obedience thereto, and to former instructions, this command will proceed again up White

River, and I beg that you will send without delay, another transport with 200 or 300 cavalry, which are indispensable in scouring the country and protecting the infantry from the annoyance of guerrillas. They can join this command at St. Charles or above. The excessive heat and character of the country, render the assistance of cavalry highly necessary, indeed almost indispensable.

The route from St. Charles, a few miles back of the town, is through a prairie country, through which rove mounted rangers, in addition to foot guerrillas. In my dispatch to Major Gen. Wallace, which you may have seen, I stated that he undoubtedly could have passed "Duvall's Bluff," which was then only partially fortified, without much difficulty, if the gun boats could have been prevailed upon to proceed up the river, but that the bluff would be strengthened as soon as the enemy discovered we had returned down the river. I am now advised that there are two or three heavy guns mounted there, with a considerable force of infantry.

It will be necessary to successfully attack that place, for an additional force of infantry, besides the cavalry, to be sent, as I fully stated to Gen. Wallace, and if it is absolutely necessary to open communication with Gen. Curtis I would respectfully ask that you send the reinforcements of infantry and cavalry as soon as possible, in light transports, with rations for the troops; the transports can be used, if necessary, to lighten the boats now freighted for Gen. Curtis. Upon a consultation just had with the commanders of the gunboat fleet, I fear they will refuse to escort the troops and transports any farther than St. Charles, and thus, for the third time, compel the expedition to return. Above Duvall's Bluff we could proceed without the aid of gun boats, as we could, indeed, from St. Charles, with a force of 4,000 infantry and a corresponding number of cavalry and guns.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

(Signed)

G. N. FITCH,

Col. 46th Ind. Vols., White River Expedition.

HEADQUARTERS, TRANS. MISS. DISTRICT, }
LITTLE ROCK, ARK., June 25th, 1862. }

COL. G. N. FITCH, COM'D U. S. FORCES AT ST. CHARLES:

COLONEL: A copy of your proclamation of 23d inst., addressed to the citizens of Monroe county, has come into my hands. I have the honor to enclose you a copy of an order recently issued by me, authorizing the formation of companies to operate at will, in the absence of specific instructions, against the forces of the United States Government, and accepting all such into the service and pay of the Confederate States. They are recognized by me, as the commander of this Department, as Confederate troops, and I assert it my indisputable right to dispose and use those troops along the banks of the White River, or wherever else I may deem proper, even should it prove annoying to you in your operations.

I have thought it but just that I should furnish you with a copy of my order, that you may act advisedly, and I respectfully *forewarn* you, that should your threat be executed against any citizens of this district, I shall retaliate, man for man upon the Federal officers and soldiers who now are and hereafter may be in my custody as prisoners of war.

I have the honor to be, Colónel,

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

(Signed)

T. C. HINDMAN, Major General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, }
ST. CHARLES, ARK., 28th June, 1862. }

MAJ. GEN. T. C. HINDMAN, Com'd'g C. S. A. Forces, Little Rock, Ark. :

Sir :—Yours of 25th inst. was placed in my hands, under flag of truce, this P. M., together with a copy of your General Order, No. 17, dated 17th inst. You advise me that you have been placed in possession of a copy of my proclamation of 23d inst. to the citizens of Monroe County, Ark., notifying them that they will be held responsible in person and property for any injury they themselves or those raised in their midst might thereafter inflict in the name or under the guise of that savage warfare, outlawed by the civilized world, known as guerrilla warfare. You will permit me to suggest that your objections to any proclamation, comes with ill grace from you, when accompanied with your own above referred to, which order is but an encouragement to rapine and murder upon the part of those of this state if there be such so lost to all sense of honor as to avail themselves of your permission to commit such depredations. You must be aware that your Captains of Tens will soon become little else than highway banditti, more terrible to citizens of your own state than to soldiers and sailors of the United States. It was doubtless in pursuance of the policy indicated in your order, that your troops, who defended this place on the 17th, fired upon a part of the crew of the "Mound City" (who were scalded by an accident to the machinery of that boat) while helpless in the river, in which they had sprung to relieve their torture. It is believed that no troops of a civilized country would have dared to adopt such a course without being assured of being sustained by their commanding officer, especially after the world knew that when a similar accident happened to a Confederate gunboat, during the late naval engagement at Memphis, the United States soldiers and sailors had risked their lives to rescue those from the Mississippi who from the same cause had sought relief by jumping overboard. Your threat will not deter me in executing the letter of my proclamation in every case in which my judgment dictates its propriety or necessity.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed)

G. N. FITCH, Col. Com'd'g U. S. Forces.

U. S. GUNBOAT "LEXINGTON," }
CLARENDON, ARKANSAS, June 30, 1862. }

COL. G. N. FITCH:

Sir:—Upon consultation with, and the advice of the pilots of the "Lexington" and the White River pilot of the "White Cloud," I have reluctantly concluded that I cannot proceed any further up this river with the gunboats. I will be compelled to leave this point to-morrow at the latest. Will you be pleased to inform me in what manner my command can be of further aid to you.

Respectfully, &c.,

(Signed)

JAMES W. SHIRK,
Lieut. Com'd'g, and Senior Naval Officer pres't.

HEADQUARTERS INDIANA BRIGADE, }
CLARENDON, ARK., June 30, 1862. }

JAMES W. SHIRK, Lieut. Com'd'g:

Sir:—Yours of to-day is received, in which you say that "you have reluctantly concluded" not to "proceed any further up this river with the gunboats." If it is unsafe on account of the stage of water for the gunboats to proceed, it must be equally so for the transports, as at least two of them draw as much water as the former.

I shall be constrained, therefore, being deprived of the support of the gunboats in any effort which might be made to ascend, to direct the transports to accompany them down the river. This I do not only with an extreme reluctance, but under the conviction that the effect upon Gen. Curtis' command will be disastrous. Did the number of troops under my command justify the effort, I would permit the heavy laden transports to return with you, and proceed up the river with the lighter ones, but under the knowledge we possess that Duvall's Bluff is fortified, and a force of from 4,000 to 6,000 of the enemy stationed there, I do not feel justified in making the attempt, as it might result, when deprived of the support of the gunboats, in what I am particularly cautioned against in my instructions from Gen. Grant, namely, the supplies "falling into the hand of the enemy or being destroyed."

Under these embarrassing circumstances the only "further aid" you can render to "my command," will be to remain, if you deem it safe for your ships, somewhere between this point and the mouth of the river until an effort can be made to communicate with Gen. Curtis, or Gen. Grant's further pleasure in the premises be known.

Respectfully, &c.,

(Signed)

G. N. FITCH, Col. Com'd'g Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS INDIANA BRIGADE, }
ON ST. "WHITE CLOUD," WHITE RIVER, ARK., July 3, 1862. }
MAJ. GEN. U. S. GRANT, Com'd'g at Memphis:

Sir:—About 3 o'clock A. M. of the 28th ult., we left Montgomery's Point and ascended White River to St. Charles. About 200 of the ene-

my's cavalry left that place upon our approach. In the evening a flag of truce entered our camp, the bearer bringing a communication from Gen. Hindman, C. S. A., a copy of which, together with my answer and papers pertaining to the subject matter of the correspondence, are forwarded herewith.

On the 30th ult. we reached Clarendon, being frequently fired upon during the day by guerrillas from the river bank; one man killed and six wounded of the 43d Indiana. Strong mounted parties, supposed to be Texas cavalry, were seen below and at Clarendon, who fled at our approach. At that place we tied up to examine the river, which, a short distance above, became very narrow and crooked, with sharp turns. During the examination, scouting parties were sent into the interior from both sides of the river. One of the parties visited the plantations of several of the men known to be members of the guerrilla band who had fired upon us the day before, and took from them six horses and mules. A small scouting party of infantry, mounted on transportation horses, towards evening had a skirmish with a superior number of Texan cavalry. A sergeant of Co. "I," 46th Indiana, one of the party, is missing. We ascertained here that Duvall's Bluff, ten miles above by land and 40 by water, is fortified with two guns, supposed to be eight inch, and from 10 to 20 smaller ones, and a force assembled there of about 6,000.

On the morning of the 1st, cannonading was heard in that direction, but every inquiry for thirty-six hours failed to elicit its cause. That it could have been no decisive action, is certain from the fact that, if the enemy had been victorious, their victory would have been trumpeted in our vicinity, and a knowledge of it readily obtained; while, had our troops gained a victory, there would have been but little difficulty, in the length of time mentioned, in communicating with them; but all efforts, directed to that end, did not enable us to ascertain the presence of our troops near Duvall's Bluff.

The gunboat "Lexington" ascended the river 15 or 20 miles. The result of its examination of the river was the determination expressed by Capt. Shirk, in his letter to me of the 30th June, a copy of which, together with a subsequent correspondence on the same subject, accompanies this. In pursuance of the determination arrived at by him, we left Clarendon on the morning of the 3d July; descended the river a few miles and met the 24th Indiana Col. Spicely, directed by you to report to me, and the "Acacia," which had left a short distance below a barge of coal, for which I immediately sent another boat. With the force now at my disposal, I shall continue efforts independent of the gunboats, to pass the supplies to Gen. Curtis or to communicate with him, at least until the time mentioned in my private note to you of to-day, as that within which there is reason to hope for direct intelligence from him, unless you should direct otherwise. From what I can have stated heretofore of the force of the enemy above, the result of the effort may well be deemed doubtful, but I shall endeavor at least not to risk the loss of the supplies. My views in

relation to the necessity of cavalry and a still larger force of infantry, as expressed in my previous report to Gen. Wallace and yourself, have undergone no change, but on the contrary their correctness strengthened by every additional day's observation.

Though the supplies go by water, and light transports can continue to ascend the river for several weeks to Augusta, if not to Jacksonport, the expedition in support of the transports must, from the nature of the country and character of the river and force of the enemy, be one mainly by land, until the river is thoroughly opened.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

(Signed)

G. N. FITCH, Col. Com'd'g Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS INDIANA BRIGADE, }
ABERDEEN, ARK., July 6, 1862. }

MAJ. GEN. GRANT, Com'd'g at Memphis:

SIR:— We arrived here yesterday. A scouting party was sent out, who discovered the enemy within two miles of the place; one prisoner was taken. The morning of the 6th a reconnoissance was ordered, consisting of about two hundred of the 24th Indiana, under Col. Spicely, followed at an interval of half an hour by the same number of the 43d, under Lt. Col. Farrar, and again, after a like interval, by another detachment of the same number, jointly from the 34th and 46th, with a Dahlgren boat howitzer, which last detachment I accompanied. The remainder of the command, under Lt. Col. Cameron, were ordered to hold themselves in readiness, if required, for support. Col. Spicely was directed to proceed upon the road on which the enemy had been discovered the evening previous, and attack him whenever and wherever he met him and in whatever number. He followed the Duvall's Bluff road four miles, to an open road immediately upon the border of Grand Prairie, where his skirmishers discovered and drove in the enemy's pickets. Their main body, all mounted, made an attack upon his front, which was quickly repulsed, but, availing themselves of a point of thick timber which concealed their movements, they very soon afterwards attacked simultaneously his front, one flank and rear, charging up to within twenty paces of the ranks, but were repulsed with severe loss and fled in every direction—the main body followed the Duvall road. Soon afterwards a note, a copy of which accompanies this, was received by me, having joined the advance, asking permission to bury their dead, and the answer, of which I send you a copy, was returned. At the end of the thirty minutes, our troops were advanced in pursuit. The wagons conveying the enemy's dead were but a short distance beyond our front, with an escort, but of course not molested, we taking a parallel road, inclining more to the right, with a view of again engaging, if possible, the main body, who were seen retreating in such direction as would take them across our road some four miles in the prairie. The intense heat of the day, and the uselessness of the pursuit of mounted men by infantry, in-

duced me to recall the troops after they had advanced three miles. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Col. Spicely and the men and officers of his regiment engaged. The enemy's force, as shown by their muster-roll, which fell into our possession, was 450; our own engaged, 200. Their loss, as admitted by prisoners and secession sympathizers in the vicinity, was 84 killed, wounded and missing. But few prisoners were taken from the facility afforded them to escape by being mounted. Our loss is one killed and 21 wounded, according to the accompanying list.

Very respectfully, yours,

(Signed) G. N. FITCH, Col. Com'd'g White River Expedition.

GRAND PRAIRIE, 1 o'clock A. M., }
July 6, 1862. }

TO THE COMMANDER OF U. S. FORCES ON GRAND PRAIRIE:

Sir:—I send Lieut. J. W. Blonton, under flag of truce, to the battle-field for my killed, to bury, also my wounded. I hope, sir, you will continue the ordinary courtesies of war.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) P. H. WHEAT, Sr. Capt. Com'd'g Squadron.

P. H. WHEAT, Sr. Capt. Com'd'g C. S. A. Troops, Grand Prairie:

Sir:—Having a few moments since joined the detachment with which the troops under your command were engaged, your note was handed me. I will withdraw from the battle-field the troops under my command to enable your party to collect your dead; for this purpose thirty minutes will be allowed. Your wounded in our hands will be cared for.

(Signed) G. N. FITCH, Col. Com'd'g U. S. Forces.

HEADQUARTERS INDIANA BRIGADE, }
CLARENDON, July 7, 1862. }

MAJ. GEN. U. S. GRANT, Com'd'g at Memphis:

Sir:—Desirous of ascending as high as possible for the purpose of continuing efforts to obtain Gen. Curtis' whereabouts and communicate with him, and advised that another body of the enemy were between Aberdeen and Duvall's Bluff, I directed the flotilla to ascend to this place with a view of here joining it overland, and marched the troops, accompanied with two howitzers attached to wagons, in the direction of the latter place. We left Aberdeen at 5 P. M. About two miles beyond the scene of yesterday's action a small picket of the enemy was discovered. The march was continued (being a moonlight night and a level prairie), distant from Aberdeen twelve miles, and about (12) midnight, a body of the enemy (mounted) was discovered a short distance to the left of the advance guard, consisting of a company and a half of the 34th Indiana. The object of the enemy appeared to be to cut off the advance from the main body, distant three-fourths of a mile. Capt. Hunter, commanding officer of the advance,

promptly formed, facing the enemy, and gave them a volley. They fled but rallied in about a half mile. Being with the advance, I ordered up a howitzer, which, with two or three well directed discharges, sent the enemy out of sight. As we were approaching a grove perpendicular to our line of march, skirmishers were thrown forward. They soon reported a considerable body of the enemy forming in the grove, as manifested by hearing the commands of their officers. One party, which showed itself outside the grove near the left of the line of skirmishers, was fired upon by them. The troops were so formed as to constitute three sides of a square. The front looking to the grove, its centre occupying the road, in which and forming a part of the front was placed one of the howitzers, the other covered the open space to the rear. Being thus formed, the whole command was ordered forward to within six hundred yards of the grove. The sound of preparations upon the part of the enemy became so distinct as to indicate an object of the howitzer, which was accordingly directed to shell the grove. After a few discharges the enemy were heard in full and rapid flight on the Duvall road. The command was moved forward to the edge of the grove, and so hasty had been the enemy's flight, canteens, cooking utensils, provisions, saddles and bridles were found scattered about, and a number of their horses captured and one prisoner. We learned from him that Col. Shefer, Arkansas troops, had that evening assumed command, superceding the officer who had been in command in the action the day previous, because of some charge of cowardice or incompetency against him. The enemy's loss is not known. One dead body was found near our line of march. We were distant from Duvall's Bluff seven miles, from Clarendon, ten. Several thousand of the enemy were known to be at and between us and the former place, and a force was supposed to be between us and the latter place. After a short rest, we continued our march reaching this place, and joined the flotilla soon after sunrise. No information of the positively reliable character relative to Gen. Curtis' position or movements could be obtained, but sufficient of a circumstantial character to render it very probable that he is thirty (30) miles from here, at or near Cotton Plant, on Cache River, which empties into White at this place. Although the men are very much exhausted with heat and a long night's march, I shall this P. M. commence a march up the Cache with the command accompanied by three 12-pound boat howitzers, with crews extemporized from the infantry. The enemy's pickets are within three miles of here, and he is known to be in large force between here and Cotton Plant, but I feel confident of defeating all his forces this side of the crossing of the Cache, six miles on the march, and holding that line until your reinforcements reach me, which will probably be during to-morrow or next day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

G. N. FITCH, Col. Com'd'g Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS INDIANA BRIGADE, }
CLARENDON, ARK., July 9, 1862. }

MAJ. GEN. U. S. GRANT, Com'd'g at Memphis:

Sir:—In accordance with the intention expressed in my report of yester-

day, the troops were formed at 6 P. M. of that day, on the river bank for the march up the Cache, when a transport was reported ascending the river. The troops were held in readiness but the expedition delayed for the arrival of the transport. Upon its arrival your despatch of the 6th was immediately placed in my hand, in which you state, "I have not the troops here, if I were to send all I have got, to reinforce you sufficiently to insure the success of the expedition up White river; Gen. Halleck positively refuses to send me more;" and in which you directed me to "remain at St. Charles, awaiting a certain contingency," of course the expedition up the Cache was abandoned; I deeming it useless to bring on an engagement with the enemy's troops on this side of the river with no adequate force to cross it or to follow up any advantage to open the communication with Gen. Curtis. Your direction to remain at St. Charles, I presume, would not preclude my remaining here instead of that point, the length of time you indicate, but in the absence of any probability of aid to follow up the expedition, and in view of the low and falling water, (the gunboats and transports having dragged upon the bar a mile below this place in ascending), we will descend again to St. Charles, from whence there is good water to the mouth of the river, and await the time you indicate. The most remote period to which in my message to Gen. Curtis, our ability to remain with the heavy transports in the river on account of the water, was the 14th inst.; soon after that time, therefore, if nothing is heard from him, or any additional despatch received from you, we shall probably leave the river for Memphis.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. N. FITCH,

Col. 46th Ind. Reg't Com'd'g White River Expedition.

ST. CHARLES, July 10, 1862.

MAJ. GEN. GRANT, Com'd'g, Memphis, Tenn.

Sir:—We arrived here last evening. The report prevails here among the few so-called "Union Men," (a part of whom claim our protection and propose remaining with us,) that Gen. Curtis is on the Cache River, endeavoring to reach or communicate with us.

We will remain here the time indicated in yesterday's despatch, and if no reinforcements or further orders arrive, and no *positive* intelligence from Gen. Curtis, will, agreeable to your orders, proceed to Memphis. My regrets at this necessity (if it occurs) because of its probable effect upon Gen. Curtis's Command, have been heretofore expressed. With even 100 cavalry, a battery, and 1,000 more infantry, I would attempt communication with him up Cache. The attempt with caution, I believe would be successful; at all events there need be no risk of disaster.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

G. N. FITCH, Col. Com'd'g Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS INDIANA BRIGADE. }
ON BOARD "WHITE CLOUD," WHITE RIVER, ARK., July 14, 1862. }

MAJ. GEN. GRANT, Com'd'g at Memphis:

Sir:—My despatches to you of the 8th from Clarendon, and 10th from St. Charles, apprised you that circumstantial evidence, sufficient in my mind to justify a movement of the command in that direction, was obtained, that Gen. Curtis was at or near Cotton Plant, on Cache River. In the former despatch you were advised that an expedition was fitted out and on the point of starting, but was abandoned in consequence of receipt of yours of the 6th inst., and that the fleet left Clarendon that evening soon after it arrived at St. Charles. On the evening of the 11th a scouting party brought in a prisoner whose statement was positive that, Gen. Curtis had been but two or three days previous to that, at Cotton Plant seeking to make his way to Clarendon, where he was expected to arrive that evening, (11th). Immediately two transports with howitzers and six companies of troops, under Maj. Grill, of 24th Indiana, were ordered to return to Clarendon with dispatch and ascertain the truth of the statement and communicate with him if possible. On arriving at that place, 2 P. M. of the 12th, Maj. Grill ascertained that Gen. Curtis had been there the evening of the 9th, and that his rear guard, cavalry, had left on the road to Helena only two hours previous. The howitzers on the transports fired signals all the afternoon. Hearing no response they returned to St. Charles, reaching there about one A. M. of the 13th. A strong scouting party was immediately ordered, led by myself, with a view of reaching that road and intersecting his line of march. This party left camp at 3 A. M., and after a laborious march of 18 miles finding he had passed the point where we reached the Helena road, eight hours, it was deemed useless for infantry, the only troops at my command, to attempt, especially during the extreme heat which prevailed, to overtake him, and not absolutely essential it should be done, as it was presumed that his army could not be more than 20 to 30 miles from Helena, and his advance perhaps already there. The party therefore returned to the transports, and they were ordered to leave forthwith for Helena. On the morning of the 9th, soon after our attack of the night previous upon a camp of the enemy, seven miles from Duvall's Bluff, that place was evacuated, the enemy taking his guns and munitions to Little Rock, tearing up the railroad track behind him, and he appeared to be concentrating all his troops at that place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. N. FITCH, Col. Com'd'g Brigade.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF IOWA.

BY CHARLES NEGUS.

(Continued from Page 241.)

The delegation from the Sac and Fox nation consisted of Keokuk and twenty-two others from Iowa, and five from those who resided in Missouri. Keokuk had with him his wife and son, also Black Hawk and his son. It appears that Keokuk thought it prudent to take with him the old warrior, lest in his absence he might stir up some dissatisfaction among the nation.

At this convention peace was restored among the Indians of the Northwest; and the commissioner on the part of the United States succeeded in making purchases of lands from the Sacs and Foxes and other nations.

By the first article in the treaty made with the Sacs and Foxes, it was provided that they make to the United States the following cessions:

“First. Of a tract of country containing one million two hundred and fifty thousand acres, lying west and adjoining the tract conveyed by them to the United States in the treaty of September 21st, 1832. It is understood that the points of termination for the present cession shall be the northern and southern points of said tract, as fixed by the survey made under the authority of the United States; and that a line shall be drawn between them, so as to intersect a line extended westwardly from the angle of said tract, nearly opposite to Rock Island, as laid down in the above survey, so far as may be necessary to include the number of acres herein ceded, which last mentioned line it is estimated will be about twenty-five miles.

“Second. Of all right or interest in the land ceded by said confederate tribes, on the 15th of July, 1836, (this embraces the Western slope of Iowa,) which may be claimed by them under the phraseology of the first article of said treaty.”

This treaty was signed by Cary A. Harris, on the part of

the United States, and ratified and confirmed by the senate, and proclaimed on the 21st of February, 1838.

After getting through with this business at Washington, Keokuk and his party made a tour east, and visited Boston, at which place they attracted much attention.

They arrived at Boston on the 30th of October, and such was the curiosity to see these distinguished persons from the wilderness of the west, that they drew around them an immense crowd of people.

They were received by Gov. Everett on behalf of the state, and by the mayor on behalf of the city, by public addresses, and escorted by the military to Faneuil Hall, and to other public places in the city.

Keokuk, in reply to this reception, said: "Keokuk and his chiefs are very much gratified that they have had the pleasure of shaking hands with the governor of this great state, and also with the men that surround him.

"You well say, brother, that the Great Spirit has made both of us, though your color is white, and mine red; but he made your heart and mine the same. The only difference, I find, is he made you speak one language, and I another. He made the same sky above our heads for both. He gave us hands to take each other by, and eyes to see each other. I wish to take all by the hand. To shake hands with all my white brothers.

"I am very happy to say, before I die, that I have been in the great house, where my fathers and your fathers used to speak together, as we do now. And I hope the Great Spirit is pleased with the sight, and will long continue to keep friendship between the white and the red man. I hope that now in this place he sees and hears our hearts proffer friendship to each other, and that he will aid us in what we are engaged in.

"My remarks are short, and this is what I say to you: I take my friends all by the hand, and wish the Great Spirit to give them all a blessing."

The Indians all received much attention, but the venerable

old chief, Black Hawk, although he had been degraded, and lost his position as a chief, among his people, was the star of the company, and every visitor was anxious to single out the man who had made so much disturbance on the frontier.

After partaking of the honors and hospitalities of the city, and receiving many valuable presents, Keokuk and his party made their way back to the villages of their own country.

The purchase made from the Indians at this time embraced some of the best lands in the state, upon which sprung up some important towns, among which are the county seats of Jefferson, Washington, Johnson and Linn Counties.

The territory of Wisconsin had become settled to that extent that it was thought advisable to divide the territory.

Lieutenant Robert E. Lee, (afterwards commanding general of the southern forces in the civil war of 1861,) "of the corps topographical engineers, in his report to congress in 1836, upon the improvement of the Mississippi River above St. Louis, when remarking on the western rivers, mentioned the Iowa River as a central stream within what would one day be a great state."

From this mention of the name of Iowa, a writer in the *Dubuque Visitor*, in an article published in that paper, spoke of the "Future state of Iowa."

This article was headed "A Vision," and purported to be a dream about the future prospects of Dubuque, and in the closing paragraph he says:

"After rambling up and down through the place, I found myself in a spacious public square. In the center of the area stood a splendid building, embellished with cornices and porticoes. On approaching near I heard a proclamation in a stentorian voice: 'Hear ye! hear ye! The legislature of the state of Iowa will now commence its third session.' Strange, thought I, such a change in ten short years. Here in this place I once resided. Then it was a small town, and the surrounding country thinly settled; I was acquainted then with nearly all the people. Now, thousands are swarming; even legislatures fulfilling their duties to their constituents in the

halls of an independent state government. Suddenly I awoke; my pleasing vision was dispelled, for I found myself still pressing a straw pallet in my mining cabin."

Soon after the appearing of this article, William C. Carroll bought the Dubuque *Visitor*, and being pleased with the name of Iowa, changed the name of his paper to that of *The Iowa News*. In this way the name became familiar, and congress, on dividing the territory of Wisconsin, called that portion west of the Mississippi River "Iowa," which was the word used by the aborigines to describe a beautiful country.

About the time of the meeting of the first legislature of Wisconsin, at Belmont, James Clark went to that place with a printing press, and started a newspaper. After the legislature had passed the act making Madison the permanent seat of government of Wisconsin, and provided that the legislature should meet at Burlington, till the capitol buildings were completed, Clark with his press moved to the west side of the Mississippi River, and started a paper called *The Iowa Territorial Gazette and Burlington Advertiser*, which was the first newspaper ever published in Burlington. Clark's paper was democratic in its politics, and was regarded as the organ of Gov. Dodge. Soon after Clark got his paper under way James G. Edwards moved his press from Ft. Madison to Burlington, and published *The Burlington Patriot*, (afterwards called *Hawk-Eye*.) which advocated whig principles, and was considered as the organ of that party. And the *Gazette* and *Hawk-Eye* were for many years the leading papers in Iowa, and kept up with each other a spirited contest for the ascendancy in political matters.

The year of 1838 is a noted year in the history of Iowa. The legislature of the territory of Wisconsin convened at Burlington on the first of June of that year, and continued in session till that portion of the territory west of the Mississippi was cut off from Wisconsin, and formed a separate government.

There was an act passed by congress on the twelfth of June, 1838, by which it was provided "that from and after the

third of July next, all that part of the territory of Wisconsin that lies west of the Mississippi River and west of a line drawn due north from the head waters or sources of the Mississippi to the territorial line, was for temporary purposes constituted a separate territorial government, and called Iowa."

This law made provisions that there should be "nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appointed by the president of the United States, a governor, secretary, chief justice and two associate judges, a United States attorney, and marshal." The governor was appointed for three years, and the other officers for a term of four years.

The governor was required to reside in the territory, and was the commander-in-chief of the militia, and required to perform the duties of superintendent of Indian affairs, and all laws passed by the legislature were to be approved by him, before they should take effect, and he was invested with the power to grant pardons. And he was to "nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council, appoint all judicial officers, justices of the peace, sheriffs, and all militia officers, except those of the staff, and all civil officers not provided for by the organic act.

It was provided that the territory should be divided into three judicial districts, and the governor had the right to define the judicial districts of the territory and assign the judges appointed to the several districts, and appoint the time for holding courts in the several counties, till otherwise provided by the legislature.

Each judge was required to live in and hold the courts of his own district, and the three judges were required to meet at the seat of government once a year, and together hold a supreme court.

The law also provided for a territorial legislature, consisting of a council and house of representatives, the former consisting of thirteen, and the latter of twenty-six members.

It was made the duty of the governor to "declare the number of members of the council and house of representatives to which each of the counties were entitled," and the first elec-

tion was to be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, as he might direct.

Robert Lucas, who had formerly been governor of Ohio, was appointed governor, William B. Conway, secretary, Francis Gehon, (the old marshal of Wisconsin,) marshal, Cyrus S. Jacobs,* United States attorney, Charles Mason, Joseph Williams and Thomas S. Wilson, judges.

Governor Lucas caused the census to be taken and apportioned the members of the legislature, and issued his proclamation for an election of delegates to congress, and members of the legislature.

The governor made Burlington the temporary seat of government, and convened the first legislature of Iowa territory on the twelfth of November, 1838.

The first legislature was mostly composed of young men, and many of these members afterwards became prominent individuals in the history of Iowa.

The following is a description of the members of the first legislature, as taken by a resident of Burlington at the time of the session :

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

William H. Wallace, (Speaker), from Henry County; born in Ohio, is 27 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs 130 pounds, is a farmer.

William G. Coop, same county; born in Virginia, age 33, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs 170 pounds, is a farmer.

A. B. Porter, same county; born in Kentucky, 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs 155 pounds, is a farmer.

Laurel Summers, from Scott County; born in Kentucky, 24 years of age, height 5 feet 10 inches, weighs 145 pounds, is a farmer.

Jabez Burchard, from same county; born in Pennsylvania, age 34, height 5 feet 11 inches, weighs 165 pounds, is a farmer.

James Brierly, from Lee County; born in Ohio, age 29, height 5 feet 7 inches, weighs 186 pounds, is a farmer.

William Patterson, from same county; born in Virginia, age 37, height 6 feet, weighs 170 pounds, is a farmer.

H. Taylor, same county; born in Kentucky, age 27, height 5 feet 10 inches, weighs 160 pounds, is a farmer.

Harden Nowlin, from Dubuque County; born in Illinois, is 34 years of age, height 5 feet 10 inches, weighs 175 pounds, is a farmer.

*Jacobs soon after he was appointed, in a political difficulty was killed, and Isaac Van Allen appointed in his place.

Andrew Bankston, same county; born in North Carolina, age 51, height, 5 feet 9 inches, weighs 160 pounds, is a farmer.

Thomas Cox, same county; born in Kentucky, age 51, is 6 feet 1 inch high, weighs 250 pounds, is a farmer.

C. Swan, same county; born in New York, age 39, is 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs 140 pounds, is a miner.

C. J. Price, Lee County; born in North Carolina, age 37, is 5 feet 11 inches high, weighs 160 pounds, is a farmer.

J. W. Grimes, from Des Moines county; born in New Hampshire, age 22, height 6 feet, weighs 170 pounds, is a lawyer.

George Temple, same county; born in New Hampshire, age 34, height 5 feet 9½ inches, weighs 170 pounds, is a farmer.

George H. Beeler, same county; born in Virginia, age 39, height 5 feet 10 inches, weighs 160 pounds, is a merchant.

Van B. Delashmutt, same county; born in Virginia, age 37, is 6 feet 1 inch high, weighs 188 pounds, is a farmer.

Thomas Blair, same county; born in Kentucky, age 49, 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs 175 pounds, is a farmer.

James Hall, from Van Buren County; born in Maryland, age 27, height, 6 feet 1 inch high, weighs 150 pounds.

Sam. Parker, same county; born in Virginia, age 34, height 5 feet 8 inches, weighs 152 pounds, is a farmer.

G. S. Bailey, same county; born in Kentucky, age 27, 6 feet high, weighs 150 pounds, is a physician.

Levi Thornton, from Louisa County; born in Pennsylvania, age 42, 6 feet high, weighs 196 pounds, is a farmer.

William L. Toole, same county; born in Virginia, age 35, height 5 feet 8 inches, weighs 145 pounds, is a farmer.

Robert G. Roberts, from Cedar County; born in Pennsylvania, age 42, height 5 feet 8 inches, weighs 150 pounds, is a farmer.

John Frierson, from Muscatine County; born in Ohio, age 34, height 5 feet 10 inches, weighs 150 pounds, surveyor.

S. Clinton Hastings, same county; born in New York, age 24, height 6 feet 1 inch, weighs 175, is a lawyer.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

E. A. M. Swarzy, from Van Buren County; born in Vermont, age 28, height 5 feet 11½ inches, weight 167, farmer.

J. Kieth, from same county; born in Virginia, age 52, height 5 feet 10½ inches, weight 145, gunsmith.

A. Inghram, from Des Moines County; born in Pennsylvania, age 60, height 5 feet 10 inches, weight 224, is a farmer.

Robert Ralston, same county; born in Ohio, 31 years of age, height 5 feet 7 inches, weight 137, merchant.

C. Whittlesey, from Cedar County, born in New York, age 31, height 5 feet 9 inches, weight 150, merchant.

George Hepner, from Des Moines County; born in Kentucky, age 33, 5 feet 11½ inches high, weight 170, farmer.

Jesse B. Brown, (President,) from Lee County; was born in Kentucky, is 40 years of age, 6 feet 7 inches high, weight 190 pounds, formerly an officer in the United States army.

Jesse D. Payne, from Henry County; born in Tennessee, age 35, height 6 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, weight 149 pounds, physician.

L. B. Hughes from same county; born in Virginia, age 34, height 5 feet 7 inches, weight 170 pounds, merchant.

J. W. Parker, from Scott County; born in Vermont, 28 years of age, height 5 feet $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches, weight 160 pounds, lawyer.

Stephen Hempstead, from Dubuque County; born in Connecticut, age 26, 6 feet high, weight 140 pounds, lawyer.

Warner Lewis, same county; born in Virginia, age 32, height 5 feet 10 inches, weight 140.

J. M. Clark, from Louisa county; born in New York, age 25, height 5 feet 8 inches, weight 150 pounds, farmer.

At this session of the legislature, there were acts passed making provisions for organizing Linn, Jefferson and Jones Counties, and the name of Slaughter County was changed to the name of Washington.

In putting into operation the new government, the first legislature made provisions for electing in each county a board of county commissioners, consisting of three persons, whose duty it was to attend to all county business; and they were to hold their office for the term of three years; but the first board were to arrange their terms by lot, so that after the first year, one was to be elected each year.

There was also established in each county a court of record to be styled "The Court of Probate," to be holden the first Monday in each month, at the county seat of each county, by some suitable persons to be appointed by the governor, with the consent of the council, to hold his office for the term of three years.

The Territory was divided into three judicial districts, and it was provided that there should be held by one of the district judges, a term of court in each county twice a year. The counties of Lee, Van Buren, Henry and Des Moines composed the first district, and Charles Mason (chief justice) was assigned to be the judge of that district.

The counties of Louisa, Washington, Johnson, Cedar, and Muscatine, composed the second district, and Joseph Williams was assigned to be the judge of this district.

The counties of Jackson, Dubuque, Scott and Clayton composed the third district, the courts in which were to be held by Thomas S. Wilson.

The office of district attorney was created for each judicial district, and it was made the duty of that officer to attend to all civil and criminal business for the territory and the counties in his district. It was provided that this officer should be appointed by the governor, and he was to hold his office for the term of three years.

The offices of sheriff and territorial treasurer, were also filled by appointment of the governor, with the consent of the council, who held their offices for the term of three years. The sheriff, in addition to the other duties of this office, had to collect the territorial and county taxes.

The patronage of the governor at the first organization of the territory, was large, and enabled him to exert a great deal of influence over the people ; but most of his power to appoint to office was taken away from him at the next session of the legislature, and the offices were made elective by the people.

At the first session of the Iowa legislature, the towns of Bloomfield (now Muscatine) and Davenport were incorporated, and there were a great number of other special acts of incorporation for various purposes passed, giving exclusive privileges to private individuals, some of which afterwards proved very profitable to the proprietors and onerous to the people. And this was particularly so in regard to ferry charters across the Mississippi River at some of the important points on the river.

The first legislature passed acts providing for locating the sites of and for building the penitentiary and capitol buildings for the territory. The act in relation to the penitentiary provided that there should be elected by the legislature, on joint ballot, three directors, who were authorized and instructed by the legislature to select the site, and erect the penitentiary buildings, within one mile of the public square of Fort Madison, in Lee County ; provided the citizens of the town and

county should donate ten acres of land, such as the commissioners should think suitable for a site to build upon.

The question of locating the penitentiary at Fort Madison met with but little opposition, but it was different in selecting the place for the permanent capital of the territory, and this question called forth much feeling and a warm debate. Shepherd Leffler, who was a member of the legislature, made a very able speech in favor of a permanent location, and his views, for the most part, were adopted by that body, and they passed an act locating it in Johnson County, and appointed three commissioners to select a suitable site.

The act required that the commissioners should meet on the first Monday of May, 1839, at the town of Napoleon, and proceed to locate the seat of government at the most suitable point in Johnson County, that they should agree upon a plan of building, and appoint one of their number to superintend the work.

Chancy Swan, John Ronolds and Robert Ralston were appointed commissioners, who, at the proper time, proceeded to discharge the duties of their trust, selected the site, procured the title to six hundred and forty acres of land and laid it off into lots, agreed upon a plan for the capitol, and from their number selected Chancy Swan to superintend the work of erecting the building. The location of the seat of government was two miles north-west of the town of Napoleon (which has ceased to be known as a town), and the location was designated by a stake driven in the ground, with the following inscription on it:

“SEAT OF GOVERNMENT,

CITY OF IOWA.

May 4th, 1839.

C. SWAN,	} Commissioners.
JOHN RONALDS,	
ROBT. RALSTON,	

Witness,

GEO. W. KELLY,	} Des Moines.
J. H. McKENNY,	
J. W. ISETT, Louisa.	
J. DILLON, Dubuque.	

Sec. 10, T. 79, R. 6, W. 5th Mer.”

HISTORY OF WEBSTER COUNTY, IOWA.

BY MAJ. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, SR., FT. DODGE.

(Continued from page 293.)

COUNTY OFFICERS—THE OFFICE OF COUNTY JUDGE VIRTUALLY ABOLISHED—SUPERVISORS ELECTED—LAND OFFICERS—MAILS AND MAIL ROUTES—NUMBER OF TOWNSHIPS—VALUATION OF PROPERTY IN 1859—ERECTION OF COURT HOUSE, &c.

In February, 1855, Wm. Pierce, the first county judge, resigned. April 1855, Wm. N. Meservey was elected for the balance of the term, but by some means managed to serve two years from the time he was elected. April, 1857, Samuel Rees was elected and served till August, 1857, when Luther L. Pease was elected and served two years. October, 1859, Wm. N. Meservey was again elected and now holds the office.

At the session of the legislature, 1859-60, the office of county judge was virtually abolished, and provision made for the election of township supervisors, whose duty it was made to manage the affairs of the counties, the law to take effect on the 5th of January, 1861. In October, 1860, in conformity to this law, the following persons were elected township supervisors for the several townships in the county: for Washington Township, S. K. Barnes; for Webster Township, D. Daniels; for Dayton Township, D. T. Richey; for Yell Township, A. Goshart; for Sumner Township,—Goodrich; for Otho Township, N. H. Hart; for Wahkonsa Township, John Garaghty; for Douglas Township, S. G. Stephens; for Jackson Township, Richard P. Furlong; for Hardin Township, — Fisk; for Johnston Township, Richard Vancleave. The present county officers are: county judge, W. N. Meservey, elected October, 1859; register and recorder, &c., E. G. Morgan; district clerk, W. P. Logan; sheriff, John W. Brady; coroner, John Heffley; surveyor, John Jenkins. Present land officers of the government land office, are: receiver, Thomas Sargent, and John M. Stockdale register; both of whom were appointed in September, 1857, in the room of Gen. Van Antwerp and W. H. Merritt. The first

District Court was held at Fort Dodge, in August, 1856, Hon. C. I. McFarland, presiding. After Judge McFarland, the Hon. John Thompson presided. The present district judge is the Hon. John Porter. The following post offices have been established in Webster County: at Fort Dodge, West Dayton, Otho, Border Plain, Hesperian (Buchanan), Belleville. New mail routes established to Fort Dodge, as follows: From Dubuque to Fort Dodge, tri-weekly; mail from Des Moines, tri-weekly on east side of the river; from Des Moines once a week on west side; from Newton, weekly; from Sioux City, once in two weeks; from Mankato, Minnesota, twice a week (by way of Algona). On these routes there is regular service; on the routes from the fort to Spirit Lake, Emmett City, and to Council Bluffs, there are established routes, but service not yet put on.

There are eleven organized townships in the county, as follows: Washington, organized in August, 1853; Wakhonsa, organized in August, 1855; Webster, Hardin, Dayton, Yell, Sumner and Otho, organized in 1856-7; Douglas, organized in 1858; Jackson and Johnston, in 1860.

During the years 1858 and 1859 but few settlers came into the county; the revulsion in monetary affairs of the country generally, appeared to check all immigration to this part of Iowa. Another great drawback on the settlement and improvement of this county and the counties generally along the Des Moines Valley, has been the unsettled state of the titles to the lands claimed by the Des Moines River Company, included in what is known as the Des Moines River Grant, which included every odd section of land five miles on each side of the Des Moines River, from its mouth up. This question of title has prevented settlers from improving a large portion of the best lands in Webster County. The most rapid improvement has been made in the north part of the county in the vicinity of Fort Dodge.

I have stated that the valuation of property in the county in 1850, when the county embraced what is now Hamilton County, was \$40,000. The valuation of taxable property in

1859, since the division of the county, was \$1,201,149.50; that of 1860 will not vary much, perhaps be above \$1,300,000. The present population is, agreeably to the last census, between 2,500 and 2,600; from 1,000 to 1,200 of that number are residents of Waukonsa Township including Fort Dodge.

In 1858 an agricultural society was organized, and they have had three exhibitions, the two last of which would do credit to much older and more populous counties.

On the north and south of Lizard River, and on the east and west side of the Des Moines, some splendid farms have been improved.

In June 1856, the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad was located through the county, making Fort Dodge one of the important points on the road, it being by said road about 190 miles west of Dubuque, and about 140 miles east of Sioux City on the Missouri River.

In April, 1858, the then county judge (Judge Pease), submitted to the citizens the proposition to build a court house at Fort Dodge, which was carried at an election held in April, 1858, by a majority of 199 votes. In August, 1858, the contract was given to H. D. Merritt and Israel Jenkins (who were the lowest responsible bidders), at their bid of \$39,450. The plan submitted by A. V. Lambert, architect (of Fort Dodge), was adopted. Messrs. Merritt and Jenkins commenced the work, and in June, 1860, sold out the contract to Thomas Snell, of Illinois, and Abner Taylor, of Fort Dodge, who have progressed with the work rapidly, and will have it finished by the 1st of January, 1861; Messrs. Manson and Douglas, of Waterloo, Iowa, superintending as master workmen. This court house will be an ornament not only to Webster County, but to the state of Iowa. It is decidedly the best building of the kind in the state, built of finely cut and ornamented stone taken from the quarries near Fort Dodge.

The Fort Dodge Company made a donation of four lots on the corner of Market and Sixth streets to the county of Webster, whereon the court house is erected. The court house

is 48 feet front on Market street by 76 feet on Sixth street, with jail in the basement, county offices in the first story, and the court room in the second story; all very conveniently arranged.

No town in the state has had so many difficulties to encounter, so much opposition to contend against, as Fort Dodge. This opposition commenced at Fort Des Moines. The citizens of that place, for three years, when the greatest immigration was pouring into the state, were constantly engaged in turning the course of all who wished to settle, to the counties west and south-west of Des Moines, giving to all the assurance that there was no country fit to settle in ten miles north of their place; representing it as a country covered with lakes and ponds, and destitute of timber. Their object in such course was to induce settlers to go into the counties west and south-west of them, that they might have them organized and settled up, preparatory to their efforts to have the state capital removed to their place; that object effected and their opposition ceased. Next we had the citizens of Boone County and Boonsboro to contend with; they were loud in their statements that there was no country fit to settle in north of them, no timber, and the country over-run with Indians—their object of course was to build up Boonsboro, to sell lands and lots to those who were in search of homes. Next came Homer and the south part of our own county. As Fort Dodge began to come into notice, the citizens of Homer and the south part of our county, become very violent in their opposition, and made efforts to keep Fort Dodge back and build up their own town. They hailed every person who came in, cautioning them against Fort Dodge, asserting that there was no country north of them, that the Indians were very numerous and hostile, that there was no title for the land on which the town was laid out, besides all stories they could invent; the result of all this was, that they stopped all the timid and credulous, and least to be desired immigrants, and Fort Dodge and vicinity got all the most enterprising and intelligent portion.

The result has been that the northern portion of Webster

County, is peopled by immigrants from the eastern and middle states, an enterprising, intelligent population; while the southern portion of the county is peopled by a similar class of citizens to those who first seized upon the lands, and settled there, immigrants principally from North Carolina, Missouri and Indiana, the majority of whom had been frontier settlers all their lives. Since Webster County has been divided, Homer being included in Hamilton County, they have turned their attention to Webster City; their opposition is directed to that quarter.

MINERAL—QUALITY OF LAND—STREAMS—NAMES OF RIVERS
AND CREEKS IN THE COUNTY—DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED
BY THE FIRST SETTLERS.

In the northern portion of Webster County there is an immense deposit of plaster of paris or gypsum, perhaps the best in the United States. It is eighteen to twenty feet thick, and covers an area of not less than ten miles square. There is an abundance of building stone, such as limestone, sandstone, and gray marble, which admits of a fine polish. There is an abundance of brick clay as well as cement clay for fire brick, and a species of red earth resembling red ochre, which may be used like Blake's Ohio paint, sandstone, suitable for grindstone, and iron ore and coal.

The soil in Webster County, and particularly the alluvial bottoms, is extremely rich and fertile. It is a black, vegetable mould, intermixed with a sandy loam, easily cultivated and stands a drouth remarkably well. The upland prairies will average from eighteen to twenty-four inches in depth, and on the rich bottom lands from thirty to forty-eight inches in depth. Off from the streams the face of the country may be termed moderately undulating. Along the streams the ranges of bluffs are of considerable magnitude, intersected with ravines. The county is well watered, abounding with fine springs of water *both fresh and mineral*.

There are several fine rivers and creeks which flow through the county affording good water power, the principal of which

are, the Des Moines (*E-ah-sa-wah-pa-ta* the Indian name), the Boone River, or *Cha-sis-sa-se-wa-ka-tah*. This river was named Boone, after Capt. Boone, U. S. A., who first explored the country. The Lizard River (or *Wa-sa-ka-pom-pa*); this river was named by Capt. Boone and his party from the fact that when they crossed at the mouth of this stream they found the shore and rocks in the stream covered with lizards. The course of the Des Moines is from north to south, winding its way through the county. The course of the Boone is from north-east to south-west, running through the south part of Webster County, emptying into the Des Moines. The Lizard River is also a tributary to the Des Moines, uniting with it a short distance above Fort Dodge, from the west. This stream has two branches; the north branch, running through the north-west portion of the county, the south branch through the south-west portion, forming a junction about two miles west of where it empties into the Des Moines River. There are numerous smaller streams in the county, viz: Indian Creek, Soldier Creek, Brushy Creek, Deer Creek, Skillet Creek, Elk Creek, &c., &c., along all of which there is timber. The timber in this county, as is the case generally in Iowa, lies along the streams principally.

The first settlers in this county endured many hardships and privations. Most of them were poor, and for the first three years, while the garrison remained here, they were frequently relieved by the troops at the fort, by getting from them provisions and clothing for their families. After the troops left their nearest point where provisions and necessities could be obtained was Fort Des Moines; no mills in the country nearer, they were obliged to go there or to Oskaloosa for supplies. They generally managed to get along by hunting and trapping and trading furs, &c., for provisions. At some of these points the men were much troubled in leaving home, as the women were in constant dread of the Indians, and feared to be left alone while their husbands went in search of provisions to live on.

THE INDIANS WHO INHABITED THIS SECTION OF COUNTRY WHEN FORT DODGE WAS ESTABLISHED—THEIR ORIGIN—ANCIENT MOUNDS AND FORTIFICATIONS—MASSACRE AT SPIRIT LAKE—FLIGHT OF THE INDIANS FROM THE STATE.

The Indians who inhabited this county (Webster), and surrounding district of country were Sioux, made up of fractional bands of the Sissitons, amongst whom were the Five Lodges, numbering five hundred. Their acknowledged chief was Red Thunder. The germ of this band (the Five Lodges) was a family of murderers, who wandered away from the Sissitons many years ago, having murdered an aged chief, and constituted a little Nauvoo of their own, where rogues from all other bands found refuge. When we first came to this district of country they numbered probably one hundred and fifty lodges. Of the original refugees and desperadoes were *Si-dom-i-na-do-tah* (or Two Fingers), his brother, *Ink-pa-do-tah*, (end of the Red Top) and *Ti-ton-ka* (or Big Buffalo). After the establishment of Fort Dodge we frequently found numbers of the *Little Rock* band from the St. Peters mixed up with them. *Ish-ta-ha-bah* (or Young Sleepy Eyes) is the chief of the *Little Rock* band, and can muster five hundred warriors. This chief was connected by marriage, as he claimed, with the leaders of the other bands, and we found him and a portion of his people frequently living along our streams and roaming over the country with them. The principal leaders and chiefs of the Five Lodge (or Red Top) band, when we came to establish the post in 1850, and since, have been *Si-dom-i-na-do-tah*, *Inku-pa-do-tah*, *Ti-ton-ka* (or Big Buffalo), *Umpa-sho-ta* (or Smoky Day), *Wah-kon-sa* (or one who will be heard from), and *Cos-om-i-nee*. When the troops first began to hunt down and chastise those Indians for outrages committed, there was with them a very stout negro, who was amongst the most insolent and daring. We used every exertion to catch him but never could; would hear of him when any outrage was committed, but could not catch him before the Sac and Fox and Pottawattamie Indians left the state. These bands of Sioux increased their number very

much by gathering renegades and allies from the other bands of Sioux to aid them in fighting and pillaging their common enemy.

The Pottawatamies inhabited the southern and southwestern parts of the state, the Sacs and Foxes the southeastern part. Before we came and established the forts, these Sioux and Pottawattamies had some desperate battles in the neighborhood of the Lizard River and Twin lakes; also with the Sacs and Foxes (or Musquakies) on the headwaters of Skunk, Iowa and Cedar Rivers. A severe battle was fought at Mud Lake, a few miles south-east of Webster City, where Big Bear, a Musquakie chief, was killed. On another occasion the Sac and Fox Indians pursued the Sioux to a point on the east branch of the Des Moines, a few miles above where Algona is now located, where they fought a battle in which a chief called *Shoganee* (or Little Hill) figured. At Twin Lakes the Pottawattamies and the Sioux had a severe fight, also on the South Lizard. The battle on the South Lizard was the last with the Pottawattamies. In that battle the Sioux were victorious. When the troops established Fort Dodge, these Sioux Indians fell back and harbored principally along the north branch of the Des Moines, North Lizard, Lizard Lake, Spirit Lake, Okiboje Lake, and Swan Lake, north and north-west of the fort. Also, a portion of them harbored at what is now called Buffalo Grove, on the headwaters of Boone River. They commenced depredations east of us on the Iowa and Cedar Rivers, also on the Coon and Boyer Rivers, south-west of us, picking up and robbing any of the white men who ventured that far north or north-west to settle or hunt. In the spring of 1852, they robbed an old man by the name of Green and his party who had ventured some distance up the Coon River to hunt. They robbed them of everything and sent them home. In October of same year, 1852, they attacked four families who had settled on Boyer River, about sixty miles south-west of the fort, robbed them of all they had, and took with them as prisoners a young man and young woman. On that occasion we pursued them until we caught

two of their principal leaders, *Ink-pa-do-tah* and *Umpa-sho-tah*, and held them accountable for the return of the persons and property. About ten days after they were brought in. On that occasion we pursued them from point to point through the country, and finally caught the supposed guilty party near the state line on the Des Moines near what is now called Granger's Point. Not long afterwards they took prisoners James Chambers, of Linn County, and a Mr. Madden of Muscatine, who had ventured up Cedar River to hunt. In this manner they roamed about the northern portion of the state, committing robberies alternately east and west of us during the time the troops remained at this post. After Fort Dodge was abandoned and the troops had left, they closed in upon us in considerable numbers and pitched their *tee-pees* (or tents), on the grounds they had formerly occupied. For some time after, they were engaged and much excited in a war with the Omaha Indians on the Missouri, which occupied their sole attention. In July, 1854, on their return from an expedition against the Omahas, in which about five hundred warriors were engaged (part of the number from Traverse DeSioux, Minnesota), having driven the Omahas into Council Bluffs, about sixty-seven young warriors of the party determined to have the scalps of some Sac Indians (their old enemy), who they learned were at Clear Lake (now in Cerro Gordo County), with some Winnebagoes. They put out for them and did kill one young Sac Indian, and drove off the rest, which caused great alarm amongst the frontier settlers along the Iowa River, and caused many of them to leave the country. I was empowered by Governor Hempstead of the state of Iowa, and afterwards by Governor J. W. Grimes, to preserve peace between the Indians and settlers, and if necessary to raise men and defend the settlers from the depredations of the Indians.

These Indians continued to gather in around Fort Dodge, and for some time we daily expected an attack from them. We had to be constantly on the lookout for them, and dare not venture out without being well armed, particularly after

the murder by Lotts (who in January, 1854, killed a chief, called *Se-dom-e-na dotah*, and six squaws and children, on what is now called Lott's Creek). Soon after this murder they began to threaten settlers, who fled to the fort for protection. They grew more and more sullen and distant. In the spring of 1855 they again fell back, and generally withdrew to the Upper Des Moines and Spirit Lake country; only straggling parties remaining very near us. They then turned their attention to annoying the settlers on Coon and Little Sioux Rivers. In July, 1856, a party of them attacked and robbed a settler, on North Lizard, by the name of Broadskink, and threatened others, when Maj. Williams raised a party of men and pursued them, driving them to Minnesota.

They finally, in March, 1857, commenced an attack on the settlers on the lower settlements on Little Sioux River, under the lead of *Ink-pa-do-tah*, and his sons, named *Ma-kok-a-gue-mon*, and *Mo-ko-po-ka-mon*. A band of them, among whom were several half-breeds, passed up the Little Sioux River, robbing and committing horrible outrages upon the women, and entirely broke up the settlements on that river, but committed no murders until they reached the Okobogis and Spirit Lakes (the source of Little Sioux River). There, no doubt, the settlers undertook to defend themselves, but were overcome by the savages, who it appeared attacked them in detail, as they lived scattered around those lakes. They murdered all the settlers except four or five who were absent, and four whom they took with them as prisoners. This settlement numbered about fifty in all. The prisoners taken were Mrs. Thacher, Mrs. Marble, Mrs. Noble and Miss Gardner. They afterwards murdered Mrs. Thacher and Mrs. Noble. Mrs. Marble and Miss Gardner were afterwards rescued through the aid of some friendly Indians of the Little Crow band, employed by the Indian Agents in Minnesota. From these lakes the Indians passed over to Springfield, on the Des Moines River, attacked that town, and murdered and robbed several there, and their intention was to pass down the Des Moines River as far as they dared, and cut off and break up all

the settlements. At the same time, their chief, *Ish-ta-ha-bah* (or Sleepy-Eyes), with a band, was posted at Big Island Grove (now in Emmett Co.), and had commenced depredations, and threatened settlers on the Des Moines. On the alarm being given, Maj. W. Williams marched with three companies of volunteers as follows: Company A, commanded by Capt. C. B. Richards; Company B, by Capt. John F. Duncombe, and Company C, by Capt. Johnston, in all numbering one hundred and twenty men, the first two companies from Webster County, and the third from Webster City, Hamilton County. By forced marches they reached the frontier in time to turn and drive back the savages, and to rescue some twenty women and children, the remains of murdered families, also two wounded men, Thomas and Carver, and one young woman who had escaped in the melee and succeeded in hiding from the savages. All of these must have perished from hunger and the inclemency of the weather, had they not been released when they were. The plan laid down by these Indians was, no doubt, from their movements, to cut off and break up all the settlements north of Fort Dodge. *Josh*, a young Indian who had been living about Mr. Carter's house, and who had been with these Indians, gave Carter notice of their intentions to this effect, and advised him to leave some weeks before. But little attention was paid by Carter to his statement. After giving the warning to Carter, *Josh* left, and no doubt joined them. The detachment of volunteers routed *Ish-ta-ha-bah* and his party at Big Island Grove, who fled upon their approach in the direction of Springfield. We pursued them to the Minnesota line, when we found that a company of mounted infantry from Fort Ridgeley, commanded by Capt. Bee, had arrived at Springfield, and that the whole body of Indians had fled across the Big Sioux River, in the direction of the Jaques River, the country of the Yankton Sioux. After scouring the frontier and ascertaining that all Indians had fled from the state, as an act of humanity, parties were detailed to gather up and bury the murdered settlers. We buried at the lakes thirty-two men,

women and children, and nine at Springfield. Several were afterwards found. The killed, wounded, missing and prisoners numbered in all fifty-nine. We found, where the Indians had encamped at the lakes, that they had in one place ten *teepees*, and some distance from it four more. As near as we could judge, their number must have been from a hundred and thirty to a hundred and fifty. Their force was, by statements made by our Minnesota neighbors, but small; but all such statements have been made by persons desirous of retaining their trade with the Sioux on the Minnesota side. Their efforts were to clear the Sioux in that quarter, and keep in favor with them. The settlers at Spirit Lake must have made a desperate defence and have fought bravely, from appearances, and the situation in which we found the dead. The Indians also must have suffered loss, as we found, where their *teepees* stood, bloody clothes and clotted blood.

I have no doubt, from my knowledge of Indian character, that this attack and massacre was in retaliation for the murder committed by Lott. *Se-don-i-na-do-tah* was the brother of *Ink-pa-do-tah*; and one of the squaws, a very old woman, murdered by him, was their mother. This, together with the rapid settlement of the whites on Little Sioux River, the Okebojis and Spirit Lakes and upper Des Moines River, their old and favorite haunts and hunting grounds, prompted them to it. Since this massacre they have not ventured far across the state line. Small parties only have been from time to time making incursions and stealing from the settlers in Dickinson, Cherokee and O'Brian Counties, in the north-western part of the state, where it is likely they will be troublesome to settlers for some time to come.

The detachment of volunteers above spoken of, suffered very much from exposure and fatigue. The snow had fallen to a great depth, and during the preceding months had drifted so that in all low grounds along streams, the drifts were from fifteen to twenty feet deep. For nineteen days they forced their way through snow drifts and swollen streams. The snow having begun to melt before they turned for home,

the streams were very high. During the whole march the weather was very severe. They had no tents or covering—had to select points where there was the least snow to encamp upon; then their bed was the frozen ground, or brush. The whole march, up to the state line, we had to cut through snow banks every mile or two, and drag the horses and cattle and wagons through with drag ropes, and on our return swim and wade streams. The men were wet all day, and slept on the snow or frosted ground at night. Their suffering and fatigue was very great, yet they performed their duty without a murmur. We lost two valuable men who perished, both belonging to the detail to bury the dead at Spirit Lake. They were separated from their companions in a snow storm and were frozen to death, namely, Capt. Johnston, of Webster City, and William Buckholder, of Fort Dodge. There were fourteen others so badly frozen that they did not recover from it for nearly a year afterwards.

ANCIENT FORTIFICATIONS AND MOUNDS FOUND IN WEBSTER COUNTY—EXAMINATION OF SAME, &c.

After establishing the Fort, on reconnoitering the country, we found many remains of ancient fortifications and mounds, that had been evidently, from their location and construction, raised by some people at a very remote period for defense and for habitations, or look out purposes; and give evidence that this country has been inhabited by a race of people long before the present race of Indians. We were unable to find any one among the most aged Sioux (and there were some very aged) that had any knowledge of them, or by whom they were built, by tradition or otherwise. All stated that they were here when their fathers first came to this section of country. The most distinct of these will be found in the forks of Boone River on L. Mericle's place, and that vicinity; on the west side of the Des Moines, south of Fort Dodge, near where Mr. Beam now lives; on Indian Creek, 12 miles north of Fort Dodge; on Lizard River, and at Fort Dodge. Those that appear to have been places of

defense, are embankments thrown up in regular lines, and near them mounds thrown up which appear to have been intended as look-out points. Recently some of the mounds in Fort Dodge have been removed, and in digging into them they were found to contain the remains of human beings, such as small parts of skull bones, teeth, and parts of thigh bones. Along with them were found coals and pieces of burnt wood. From their position, high and dry, covered as they were with sand and gravel, physicians and others who examined them were of opinion a great length of time had elapsed since they were deposited there, perhaps two hundred years or more. These mound-builders, whoever they were, evidently were a different people from the Sioux Indians. They differed from them in their habits and customs. The Sioux do not so bury their dead: they generally place them on scaffolds, or suspend them on the limbs of trees. The bones found lay in such position as to favor the opinion of both Sioux and Pottawattamie Indians whom we have talked with about these mounds, that they were originally built for habitations, by erecting uprights of wood and covering them with earth and sod, and were originally higher, but from the great length of time since they were erected, the wooden props or supports had rotted, and the covering sunk down. It is believed by the Indians that they were built by the inhabitants to live in, or for the purpose of places to retreat to in case of attack from an enemy; that they were overcome by some enemy who killed them in these mounds, where the bones lay; the finding of the coals and burnt and decayed wood with the bones, favors the opinion. Otherwise the ancient inhabitants were in the habit of burning their dead, which is not the custom of any of our Indians. Nothing has been found in any of these mounds, so far as they have been opened, that would go to prove that the ancient mound builders belonged to any of the races of Indians on our continent. The latter are all in the habit of burying with the dead their war weapons, instruments and trinkets, but not a trace of anything of the kind could be found in any of these

mounds. It is to be remarked that from appearances all these mounds and ancient works for defence, have been erected about the same time, at some very remote period, long before any of the present race of Indians inhabited or roamed over this country; none of them have any knowledge concerning them from tradition or otherwise.

FORT DODGE, THE COUNTY SEAT, AND OTHER TOWNS IN THE
COUNTY—THE FIRST SETTLERS—BUSINESS—THE FUTURE
PROSPECTS, &c.

The original plat of Fort Dodge was laid out in March, 1857, so as to embrace the garrison or fort buildings, being the line of buildings now forming the north side of Williams street. The first plat included about sixty or seventy acres. The fort buildings were fourteen in number, built generally of hewn logs and weather-boarded, besides good barns, stabling and other outhouses. At the time the town was laid out, the only inhabitants, or persons living in it, were Wm. Williams, his son James, and John Heffley. Wm. R. Miller, who had been living nine miles above, on the Des Moines, fled to the fort with his family. He came in and was given a house to live in. Soon after, Robert Scott and John Scott, who had settled south of the fort, came in for safety, alarmed by the Indians. Soon after, as I have before stated, Preston Vancleave, John Vancleave, Volney Knight and S. A. Scovel, with their families, came in and settled with us. Cyrus C. Carpenter, Edward McKnight, Robert Johnston and Wm. Plumb, all single men, also came in and settled. These may be called the first settlers at Fort Dodge. I induced W. R. Miller to take the house now called the Bernhart House, and open a public, or boarding house, which was the first public house kept in the place. At this time, the nearest settlers were Thomas Holliday, Thomas White (a discharged soldier), James Mahoney and Jacob Mericle, who had settled five or six miles south of the fort. These were the only settlers in the town and near it in the spring and summer of 1854. That fall, E. H. Albee, George Goss, George W. Young, Wm. Young, Frederick Booth, E. E. Colburn, David Mallory,

Enos Mallory and family, Winton Smith, D. W. Prindle, Geo. B. Sherman, and others came in to the fort, and several settled near what is now called Border Plains. Asa C. Call, Esq., and his brother Ambrose Call, about that time, were the only settlers left above Fort Dodge, all others having left. No men deserve more credit for fortitude and perseverance than Judge Call and his brother. They endured many privations, and for a length of time, forty miles from any settler and surrounded by Indians, kept their ground under all difficulties and dangers. In the spring of 1855, immigrants began to come in freely, a great portion of whom settled in and about Fort Dodge, in anticipation of the opening of the land office for the sale of lands.

Having stated who were the first settlers north of Fort Dodge after the town was laid out, I will here state that in the spring of 1852, while the troops were here, Granville Berkley and two men named Winters and Butler, from Fort Des Moines, came to the fort and stated their intention to go up north of the fort and make claims and settle. They were encouraged to do so, and promised protection. They went up and commenced improvements nine miles above the fort, on the east side of the Des Moines, and remained there for some time. They differed in some way, when Berkley was left alone, the other two leaving. He afterwards sold the claim made to Wm. R. Miller, then employed at the fort as a farmer. Berkley left and settled at the forks of Boone River; so it may be said that Granville Berkley, Winters and Butler were the first settlers who ventured north of the fort before it was abandoned by the troops. In the fall of 1855, and during the spring and summer of 1856, a number of buildings were put up. Among the first erected were by C. Hazard Vincent, John Garaghty, Morgan & Biers, Hoyt, Sherman & Co., Green & Dawley, Wm. Hodges, L. L. Pease, T. Sargent and C. Hardman.

On the opening of the land office, Nov. 5, 1855, great excitement prevailed, and large numbers gathered in seeking after land. In 1856 lots were selling in Fort Dodge at from \$150 to \$500. In the same year an extension of the town

plat was laid out, and in June of that year the railroad was located, and a donation of land made to the railroad company by the Fort Dodge Company, for depot grounds, &c. A fine brick school house was also built, costing between \$3,000 and \$4,000, and schools established. In the spring of 1857 the Presbyterian Church was built, and during the years 1856-57 a number of good buildings were put up, churches established, and a general improvement made in the town. The winters of 1856-7, and 1857-8 were very severe, and many of the settlers became very much discouraged, some returning to the east. This was followed by a general pressure in the money market all over the country, which put a stop to all improvements in the place for the two following years, 1858 and 1859. This year (1860), several fine buildings have been put up in the town, as well as in the surrounding country. The Fort Dodge Company, in connection with the railroad company, have made further additions to the south, west and north parts of the town, which now, with the former additions by Messrs. Duncombe and Morrison, Snell & Co., and others, included all of Section No. 19, a quarter of Sec. 20, part of Sec. 30, and about the half of Sec. 29. Believing that Fort Dodge is destined to be a large place, they have made provision for it by laying out an extensive plat of ground, sufficient for a large population.

The first hotel was kept by Wm. R. Miller, in the house known as the Wahkonsa House. The first store was established by Lemp & Williams, kept by J. B. Williams, in the building formerly used by the troops as a hospital, on Williams street. The first blacksmith shop, by Cordis Hardman; first carpenters, J. D. Buckholder and J. L. Cheney; first cabinet maker, Henry Dimler; first shoemaker, Michael Crowley; first wagonmakers, Gilbert Marshall and Volney Knight; first stove and tin establishment, A. J. Humphries; first tailor, J. W. Thomas; first brickmaker, A. Matt; first practicing physician, S. B. Olney; first attorney at law, John F. Duncombe; first land agency, Gilmore & Chandler; first livery establishment, S. Woods. In the year 1856 the town improved rapidly, and filled up with a transient population,

the majority of whom were land jobbers, who styled themselves land agents and bankers—but few houses that had not a sign stuck up at the door, “Land Agency,” &c., until the great body of the lands in this district were sold. This flying troop of agents kept everything in confusion, and brought about a great deal of dissipation and reckless speculation. All appeared to turn their attention to speculating in land, and neglecting everything else until these land sharks left, and their places filled by a more temperate and considerate population. Not till the spring of 1858 was there any attention given to farming by the great mass of the citizens. Since that time we have had many good farms opened, and we now have, in the town and surrounding district, a permanent and good population. We had in 1859 about two hundred farms under cultivation in the county, the majority of them in the district around Fort Dodge. The town of Fort Dodge contains, at this time, a population of from one thousand to twelve hundred; has one hotel, the Bernhart House, seven variety stores, two groceries, three saloons, two stove and tin establishments, one baker and confectioner, two boarding houses, three shoe manufactories, one wagonmaker, two blacksmiths, seven carpenters, one confectionery, one clothing store, two milliners, two cabinet and furniture establishments, three house painters, one watch maker, two bankers or brokers, nine lawyers, four land agents, four churches, viz: the Presbyterian, Rev. J. L. Dodder, pastor; Methodist, Rev. J. Thompson, pastor; Episcopal, Rev. Goodale, pastor; Catholic, Rev. J. Marsh, priest. The Catholic and Presbyterian congregations have put up fine brick churches, and the Methodist and Episcopalian Churches are frame buildings, tastefully and neatly built. There is one newspaper, *The Ft. Dodge Republican*, published by Messrs. Ingersoll & Logan; a literary society, and an excellent public school, the teachers in which are Mr. Blair, male department, and Miss Welles, of the female department; a splendid court house, one flouring mill, two steam sawmills, and one nursery. There are also four bricklayers, three stone masons and three plasterers.

The town of Fort Dodge is situated on the east bank of the Des Moines River, and bounded on the north by Soldier Creek, distant two hundred miles from Dubuque, on the line of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, eighty miles north of Des Moines, the state capital. It commands all the trade of the Des Moines Valley from the Minnesota line north (85 miles) to the Boone River south, 22 miles, together with a large range of country lying northeast, northwest and west, embracing the counties of Humboldt, Kossuth, Dickinson, Winnebago, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, Sac, Calhoun, Emmett, Clay and Buena Vista. When the railroads are completed it will be an important point for trade. The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company have already selected and laid out their depot grounds here, and having abundance of stone coal convenient, intend erecting extensive machine shops. This road will open out the communication with the east. The Keokuk and Minnesota Railroad, also progressing, will cross the Dubuque and Sioux City Road at this place, which will give an outlet south and north. The abundance of stone coal and gypsum, with the produce of this district of country, will make a good business for those roads. Fort Dodge, no doubt, is destined to be a manufacturing town of some importance. All that is wanting is these railroads to give an impetus to the town and the surrounding country.

The post office at this place, one of the best arranged and most important in the interior of the state, is a distributing office for all the northern, eastern, southern and western portions of the state, to a great extent. The mail matter for the following offices is distributed at this office, viz: Homer, Border Plain, Dayton, Hesperian, Boonsboro, Swede Point, Belleville, Otho, Carson's Point, Sac City, Lake City, Spirit Lake, Paoli, Dakotah, Emmett City, Emmettsburgh, Jackson, Mankato, Spencer, Webster City, Mineral Ridge, Sioux City, Smithland, Sioux Falls, Newton, Island Grove, New Jefferson, Alden, Iowa Falls, Cedar Falls, Algona, Lott's Creek, Kossuth Center, Peterson, Eber, Cresco, Illinois Grove, La-

kin's Grove, Rosedale, Forest City, Waterman's, Upper Grove, Okoboje.

We have daily mails leaving the Bernhart House for some of the above points. Five of the routes have hacks on them for the conveyance of passengers.

This will give some idea of the improvements of this western, north and northwestern portion of Iowa within, it may be said, four years.

Border Plain is situated ten miles south of Fort Dodge, between the Des Moines road and the Des Moines River, on the east side of the river. It has a population of about one hundred souls, one store, one steam saw mill, one plow manufactory, a good school. This town is situated in the middle of a good farming community, but from its location off all leading roads, it does not promise to become a very large place, unless the railroad up the Des Moines Valley should be located on that side of the river.

West Dayton is situated on the west side of the Des Moines River, about twenty miles south of Fort Dodge; has, perhaps, fifty inhabitants; has a post office and a good steam saw mill in the vicinity; is situated in the heart of a good farming population, who are principally Swedes.

Buchanan is a small town, also situated on the west side of the Des Moines River, on the road to Fort Des Moines, has from forty to fifty inhabitants. Its location is a beautiful one, in the heart of a good settlement. There is a post office here called Hesperian. Has one physician, one blacksmith, also a good steam saw mill convenient.

Belleville is situated on the west side of the Des Moines River (on the west bank), is but a small place, contains but few inhabitants besides the proprietor, Isaac Bell. The prosperity of this town depends on the location of the Valley Railroad, or the improvement of the Des Moines River.

Paris is situated on the south side of Boone River, on the road from Fort Dodge to Fort Des Moines (east side of the river Des Moines.) It contains from forty to fifty inhabitants; is located near the Hamilton County line; has one blacksmithshop, one tavern, and a good steam saw mill.

The last named five towns will all make in time respectable country towns, being located in good farming neighborhoods.

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**THE INDIAN TRIBES OF THE WEST---THEIR LANGUAGE,
RELIGION AND TRADITIONS.**

BY DR. ISAAC GALLAND.

(Continued from Page 281.)

**Mythological Traditions of the Ozauks and Muskwaks; or
Sauk and Fox Indians.**

“In the early ages of the world, the earth was inhabited by innumerable multitudes of I-am-oi; and hosts of gods, who also inhabited the air, the sea, the earth and under the seas. And the gods whose habitations are under the seas made war against Wis-uk-a, and confederated with the I-am-oi against him. They were, however, afraid of Wis-uk-a and his wonderful host, and therefore summoned a great council to assemble upon the earth. When this vast assembly of I-am-oi and gods from under the seas had convened upon the earth, after debate and long consultation, they resolved to make a great feast upon this earth, and to invite Wis-uk-a to it, that they might in this manner ensnare him, and at the feast arrest him and put him to death.

“But when the council had concluded their deliberation, and appointed a messenger to wait upon Wis-uk-a, and to invite him to the great feast which they were preparing for him, behold! the younger brother of Wis-uk-a was discovered in the midst of the council; and the whole assembly being thrown into confusion on perceiving that their stratagem was exposed, they said to him, ‘Where is thy brother, Wis-uk-a?’ Answering he said unto them, ‘I know not; am I my brother’s keeper?’ The council being sorely vexed, in their anger the multitude rushed violently upon the younger Wis-uk-a and slew him.*

*From the tradition it appears that the gods whose habitations were under the sea, were possessed of an unconquerable desire to occupy the upper surface of the earth. Also the reply of the younger Wis-uk-a to the questions put to him by the enemy bears a remarkable similarity to the answer of Cain, when he was questioned in reference to his brother Abel; though the circumstances of the two cases have no resemblance. The I-am-oi are represented as having been a race of giants, or demi-gods, such as traditional legends may have transmitted to succeeding ages in reference to the anti-diluvian giants mentioned in sacred history.

“Now, when Wis-uk-a heard of the murder of his younger brother, he was extremely sorrowful, and wept aloud; and the gods of the air, whose habitations were above the clouds, heard his war-song and formed a league with him to avenge the blood of his brother.

“The lower gods had at this time retreated from the face of the earth, and fled to their own habitations under the seas, leaving the I-am-oi alone to defend themselves against Wis-uk-a and his allies.

“Now, the scene of battle, where Wis-uk-a and his allies fought the I-am-oi was in a flame of fire; and the whole race of the I-am-oi were destroyed with a great slaughter, that there was not one left upon the face of the whole earth.

“When the gods under the sea knew the dreadful fate which had befallen their I-am-oi allies, whom they had deserted, they were in great fear, and cried aloud to Na-nem-ik-a to come to their assistance. Na-nem-ik-a hearing their war-song, accepted their invitation, and sent Na-tin-tes-sa to Pap-oan-a-tes-sa, and to invite him to come with all his dreadful host of frost, snow, hail, ice and north-wind to their relief.

“When this destroying army therefore came from the north, they smote the whole earth with frost; converting the waters of every river, lake and sea into solid masses of ice, and covering the whole earth with an immense sheet of snow and hail; and thus perished all the first inhabitants of the earth, both men, beasts and gods, except a few choice ones of each kind which Wis-uk-a preserved with himself, upon the earth.*

“Again the gods under the sea came forth upon the face of the earth, and when they saw that Wis-uk-a was almost alone upon the earth, they rejoiced in hope of being able to destroy him, and to take possession of his country. But when all their schemes were exhausted, and every plan and effort had been exerted in vain, because all their councils

* May not the terrible destruction by fire, and utter extinction of the whole race of I-am-oi, as stated in this traditive history, faintly point back through the vista of ages to the awful fate of Sodom and Gomorrah?

and designs were known to Wis-uk-a as soon as they were formed, becoming mad, and in despair of success, they resolved to ruin the whole face of the earth, which they so much desired to inhabit; determined if they could not enjoy it themselves, that they would render it unfit for the habitation of others. To this end they retired again to their former habitations under the sea, and entreated Al-em-ik-a to drown the whole surface of the earth with a flood.

“Al-em-ik-a again heard their war-song, and listened to their entreaties; and calling all the clouds to gather themselves together, they obeyed his voice and came; and when the clouds were assembled, he commanded them, and they poured down water upon the earth, a tremendous torrent, until the whole surface of the earth, and even the tops of the highest mountains were covered with water.

“But when Wis-uk-a saw the water coming upon the earth, he took some of the air and made O-pes-kwe, and getting into it himself, he took with him all sorts of living animals and man; and when the water rose upon the earth the O-pes-kwe was lifted up, and floated upon the surface until the tops of the highest mountains were covered with the flood.

“When Wis-uk-a and those who were with him in the O-pes-kwe, had remained a long time upon the surface of the great flood, he called one of the animals which was with him, and commanded it to descend through the water to the earth and to bring them some earth. After many unsuccessful efforts, and the loss of life in repeated instances, one of the amphibious race at length floated to the surface of the water, and although life had become extinct, still on examination some earth was found in its mouth; of which, when Wis-uk-a had received it, he formed this earth, and spreading forth this continent upon the surface of the watery waste, he went forth himself, and all that were with him in the O-pes-kwe, and occupied the dry land.*

* The Indian tradition of the O-pes-kwe, or enormous bubble, in which the human and animal races were saved from the deluge, however mythological it may appear, still has its parallel in natural history. Goldsmith in describing the water spider, says: “They live in a bubble, which encloses them like a box, and although they inhabit the bottom,

Pheology.

“When all the men, women and living creatures had gone forth from the O-pes-que upon the new earth, Wis-uk-a assembled the people together and said to them: “Behold, I have this day divided you into two bands, and each band into six clans. The first band shall be called the O-ke-mau-uk (i. e. chieftains), and shall be divided into the following six clans, viz: the

“1st clan shall be called, Pau-kau-hau-moi; 2d, Na-ma-oi (Sturgeon); 3d, Make-e-sis (Eagle); 4th, Kit-che-kom-a (The Great Water); 5th, Muk-quoh (Bear); 6th, Al-lem-i-ke (Thunder).

“These alone shall have the care and keeping of the Mish-aum, a most holy thing which I will give to them in charge, and they shall keep and carry it with them whithersoever they go; and which shall be transmitted from the fathers to their eldest sons, through all future generations.

“The second band shall be called Us-kaup-a and Mam-ish-aum-uk-a, and shall also be divided into six clans, as follows:

“1st, Nep-pe (Water); 2nd, Pus-a-kis-a (Deer); 3rd, Muk-quoh-Pen-e-ak (Bear Potatoe); 4th, Pok-ke-o (Pheasant); 5th, Mo-whah (Wolf); 6th, Wau-koos (Fox).

“From among these ye shall choose out the mam-ish-aum-uk-a, who shall officiate before me in all holy things, at all your feasts and sacrifices, and they alone shall exercise this most sacred function through all your generations forever. But ye shall not make them your servants, because they are your brothers, and shall only be my servants for you in the feasts and sacrifice.

“And whenever hereafter ye shall make a sacred feast to the memory of Wis-uk-a, and sacrifice unto Monato-kush-a (i. e. merciful God), according to the ordinance of the feast and sacrifice, ye shall sing the sacred song appointed for the clan to which the master of the feast belongs.”

(of the sea) yet they are never touched by the water. Within this bubble of air they perform their several functions of eating, spinning and sleeping, without its ever bursting or disturbing their operations.” *Am. Nat.* vol. 4, p. 115.

Ordinance of the Feast and Sacrifice.

Wis-uk-a spake again to the people, and said: "After this manner ye shall make sacrifice to Monato-kush-a, and observe a feast in memory of Wis-uk-a, through all your generations hereafter. When any one belonging to your tribe shall determine to observe this sacred ordinance, after providing a clean animal for his feast, he shall first send forth from his wik-e-aup (*i. e.*, house or lodge,) his women and children; he shall then call in his mam-ish-aum-uk (that is, priests), one of whom he shall send out to call a few of his own clan to the feast, and when these shall have come into the lodge, and the mam-ish-aum-uk having returned he shall command him to kill the victim which he has provided for the sacrifice, and also to cook, prepare and arrange the feast.

"Then he shall bring forth his mish-aum, and shall open it in the presence of his companions. The mam-ish-aum-uk shall then bring into the lodge the victim slain for she sacrifice, and lay it before the mish-aum, and shall take some incense (tobacco) from the mish-aum, and dividing it into five parcels, he shall tie to each leg a parcel, and one parcel to the neck of the victim, and being appropriately painted, it shall remain before the feast fire until the close of the feast.

"The master of the feast shall then take some incense from the mish-aum and cast it into the feast fire to make a sweet, savory perfume unto Monato-kush-a. He shall also make two holes in the earth, one at each end of the feast fire, and into these holes he shall cast tobacco and fire to make the earth smoke. And having done this, he shall then speak to Monato-kush-a thus:

"O, thou who hast made all things, both upon the earth and in the sea, and also under the sea, it is unto thee that I have fasted and cried; the trees of the forest have witnessed my sorrow and affliction; and I trust that the mountain's echo has borne my supplications to thine ears. This feast which I have prepared is in memory of thee and Wis-uk-a; accept therefore, in this victim, my best beast, the animal most admired by me, and the especial favorite of my family.

In offering it unto thee in sacrifice, I follow the ordinance of Wis-uk-a. Grant me this favor, that I may live long upon the earth. Make me strong in the day of battle, and cause the terror of my face to spread confusion in the ranks, and dismay and trembling through the hearts of my enemies.

“‘Give me, in dreams, a true and faithful warning of every approaching danger, and guard me against the evils to come.’

“Then the master of the feast shall commence the feast song, and shall invite his companions to join him in singing the sacred song of his clan, and they shall continue to sing until the meat provided for the feast is thoroughly cooked. He shall then send for all whom he chooses to come to his feast; and when they shall have come into the lodge the us-kaup shall divide the whole of the festive animal into equal portions, according to the number of invited guests, who shall always bring with them to the feast each man his own dish, in which the us-kaup shall serve the meat; and he shall direct the us-kaup to place the whole head of the festive animal upon the dish of that man whom he desires to honor, and whom he esteems as the most valiant among his guests. When every man's dish, with his portion thereon, has been set before him, and sufficient time has been given for the food to cool, the master of the feast shall give a signal to the guests to commence eating; each man shall then devour his portion in the shortest time possible; meanwhile the master of the feast and his companions shall resume and continue to sing their sacred song, until the guests have consumed the food. And when they have finished eating, the us-kaup shall collect all the bones which remain in the dishes and cast them into the fire, or a stream of running water, that the dogs defile them not.

“The feast being now ended, some one of the guests shall address the assembly thus:

“‘To all who are here assembled to participate in the commemoration of Wis-uk-a, around this sacred food: know ye, that it is the good will and pleasure of Wis-uk-a that we

should in this manner celebrate his memory and observe his holy ordinance. Our worthy entertainer, in whose lodge we have just now feasted, and who is our brother, has opened in our presence his most holy mish-aum, and he and his companions have sung in our ears the delightful sacred song of his forefathers, which has been handed down from generation to generation, since the days of Wis-uk-a, to our present respected brother.

“ ‘In this most holy mish-aum are not only the symbols of all our sacred songs, but it also contains all the necessary rules for the government of our lives and regulation of our conduct. Our duties to Monato-kush-a, and to each other, are herein represented by signs prepared by Wis-uk-a himself, and which have been collected from the purest and most wonderful portions of the whole creation. Remember, therefore, to teach your children faithfully to observe all things which are taught by the sacred symbols of this holy mish-aum, that Monato-kush-a may look on us with pleasure, and prosper our journey in the path of life.’

“ The mam-ish-aum-uk shall then take up the sacrifice victim from before the mish-aum and carry it forth from the lodge to some convenient place beyond the limits of the town or encampment, accompanied by all the assembly; there they shall hang it up, by the neck, upon a tree or pole, painted red with red clay, with its face looking towards the east. The ordinance of the feast and sacrifice being in this manner observed and accomplished, every man shall return to his own lodge.”

Then Wis-uk-a called the band of O-ke-mau-uk-a, and delivered to the head men of each clan the holy mish-aum and charged them as follows:

Wis-uk-a's Charge to the O-ke-mau-uk-a.

“Keep this in memory of grey antiquity. This holy depository contains the symbolic memorials of Wis-uk-a, his history of the earth, and his commands to the human race. In this sacred repository ye shall find the signs which represent all your duties to Monato-kush-a, your obligations to each

other and a confident promise, which will assure you of prosperity in this life, and happiness and glory beyond the dark forest of that river which ye must cross soon after death. If ye will have a due respect to the teachings of these sacred symbols, and strictly observe the sacred ordinances, and do them; then ye shall retain the vigor of youth even to old age; ye shall increase in the land, and your multitudes shall cover the whole earth. Ye shall eat the fat beasts of the forest, the fish of the waters and the fowls of the air; and ye shall be clothed with warm garments of wool and fur skins. Your young men shall return victorious from the battle; your young women shall come in at evening loaded with the rich fruits of the earth; and at night young children shall rejoice in the dance. Ye shall be clothed with strength all the days of your lives; your faces shall be a terror to your enemies, and in the battle they shall not be able to stand before you. Your lives shall be prolonged upon the earth; and when ye die, you shall pass joyfully over that horrid mountain and awful river which separates this earth from the spirit home. And ye shall be in no danger of falling into that gloomy gulf where the wicked and disobedient are punished; but with rejoicing ye shall join your ancestors (who observed these ordinances), in that happy land where pleasures and glory are prepared for you, of which you can now form no correct estimate, and where sorrows and afflictions never shall come.'

Ordinances.

Then Wis-uk-a opened the mish-aum, and said; "First of all, I will explain to you the ordinances of Monato-kush-a." Then presenting to their view one of the sacred signs, which he had taken from the mish-aum, he said; "As often as ye see this sacred symbol, say unto your sons, this is the representative of the first ordinance, which is: 1st, The fast of infancy and youth. In thy youth thou shall observe a fast unto Monato-kush-a, every day, until twenty winters have passed over you."

2d, Fast of vicility. Then presenting another symbol to their view, Wis-uk-a said:

“Secondly—When the twenty winters of infancy and youth have passed away, and you have arrived to manhood, you shall leave the lodge and separate yourself from all society, going forth alone into the forest, and abstaining from all food. Thou shalt also black thy face and lie down upon the ground, and cause the trees of the forest, the mountains and the rocks to respond to the voice of thy lament; and in this manner thou shalt continue thy fast for the term of ten days and nights. In about ten days and nights, or sooner, Monato-kush-a will visit you in a dream, and show you what his will is, and what he requires you to do. Then thou shalt arise and return to thy lodge, wash thy face and partake of thy food; thou shalt also make a feast according to the ordinance of the feast and sacrifice; and at the feast thou shalt relate to thy companions and guests, all things which were shown to thee in thy dreams. The old men and chiefs will then explain to thee thy dreams, and instruct thee in thy duty, whether to go out against the enemy or to forbear.”

3d, Fast of females. Wis-uk-a then presented to them another sign and said: “Say to your women and daughters, this is the symbol of the third ordinance, which is:

“Thirdly—When any of your daughters shall arrive at womanhood, they shall always withdraw from the family lodge during the continuance of their feminine period, and shall observe a fast and remain alone in her own lodge provided for the occasion. Your wives, also, shall always observe the same rules on such occasions, and shall remain out until the cause for this separation has ceased; then they shall wash in a river twice, whether it be in winter or in summer, they shall immerse the whole body in water, and then return to their lodge.”

4th, Of purification after parturition. And Wis-uk-a said, “This is the symbol of the fourth ordinance, which is:

“Fourthly—When there is a child born of any of your women, the mother shall remain out of her lodge for the space of forty days; and when her time is fulfilled she shall wash in a river, six days, going into the water all over, every day,

whether it be in winter or in summer, and then she shall return to her own family lodge."

5th, Of baptism and naming children. And Wis-uk-a presented another sign, and said: "This is the symbol of the fifth ordinance, which is:

"Fifthly—When ye have a son or a daughter born, ye shall immediately have it washed in a river; and when it has passed six moons of its age, ye shall make a feast, and invite your friends; and at the close of the feast, you shall cause the name of your child (if it be a son) to be proclaimed through the encampment or town."

6th, Of truth. And again Wis-uk-a presented a sign to them and said: "This is the symbol of the sixth ordinance, which is:

"Sixthly—Thou shalt not lie."

And Wis-uk-a continued his instructions to the people for a long time, daily teaching them the history of the world, the ordinances of Monato-kush-a, and all the social duties of life, showing them the symbols, and explaining the meaning thereof, until they were thoroughly instructed in all things contained in the mish-aum. Thus Wis-uk-a taught the people to make sacrifice of a male animal, to black their faces, to fast and pray, to speak the truth, to love one another, to prepare their bows and arrows, to make fire.

The Mish-aum.

This is a leathern case, resembling a small valise, and is commonly about twelve or fifteen inches in length, and ten or twelve in circumference; quite neatly closed, and secured by several turns of thong around it. The pipe-case and rattle are usually made fast to it on the out side by leather straps. The Ozauk and Maskwauk Indians assert that their entire cosmographic, mythologic and theological histories, traditions, rites and ceremonies have been preserved, without change or innovation, from time immemorial, by means of certain significant symbols contained in this sacred repository. These symbols consist of a collection or small cabinet of rare and curious natural productions, such as fossils, minerals,

stones, shells, aromatic seeds, bones &c. Each of these denotes some historic, traditionary or other fact, or some religious ordinance, command or ceremony, social or moral obligation, sacred song, &c., and which have been defined with a most scrupulous exactness, by fathers to their sons, from generation to generation since the days of Wis-uk-a.

A circumstance bearing some resemblance to this we have on record in Joshua, chap. iv: the twelve stones taken from the midst of Jordan, and set up by Joshua at Gilgal, constituted a symbolic record of an important event in the history of the Jews, the meaning of which they were commanded to explain to their children through their succeeding generations.

This mish-aum, or repository of holy things, was delivered to their ancestors by the hand of Wis-uk-a himself, a few generations after the great deluge, and the creation or rather the re-creation of this continent by him, as described in their mish-aumic records.

In Hebrew, the word *ototh* signifies *signs, symbols* or *wonders*, and is commonly translated *verses*; hence it would seem that each *sign* or *symbol* was the representative of a *verse*; and anciently, *one verse* was a complete delineation of *one subject*, shorter or longer, according to the nature of the subject under consideration.

In like manner, each specimen in this holy cabinet of symbolic records, stands as a representative of one entire subject, and is always expounded by the owner and proprietor of the particular mish-aum to which the specimen belongs.

As there appears to be but little or no similarity between the contents of the several mish-aums, and these sacred repositories being never opened, except on sacred and solemn occasions, the specimens can only be explained by the owner or his intended successor, who usually is his eldest son, all other circumstances being equal. Great diligence and precision is used in teaching the successor, and in initiating him into the spirit and meaning of these sacred oracles.

The honor of keeping and carrying the mish-aum belongs

exclusively to that class of the nation denominated O-ke-mau-uk-a (*i. e.*, literally, the chieftianship). This class, containing six clans, seems to have been organized by Wis-uk-a, soon after the deluge; and to this class exclusively appertains the right of all military authority. As females seldom if ever aspire to these sanguinary honors, the field of military glory is left free to male competition.

Medicine.

MATERIA MEDICA.—This department of the profession is limited to a few vegetable simples, whose medical virtues have been determined by empirical trials, and consists mainly in a few roots, herbs, berries and barks of trees, which operate as emetics, cathartics, stimulants, tonics, &c., but in order to secure their mystic virtues, they must be administered by a Mis-sis-ke In-nin-e, *i. e.*, literally, a medicine man, and as Mis-sis-ke is herbage, grass, &c., it must be understood that these knights of the pestle and pill-box, belong to the botanic faculty.

All medicines are esteemed equally useless, unless their administration is accompanied with the requisite incantations; and these being only known to the mystic fraternity, even the progress of empiricism, is deprived of its practical usefulness. The preservation of herbs, &c., is but little attended to; but small quantities are generally used, and these being dried and carefully kept in a leather portmanteau or sack, are commonly secure from humidity or heat. As the greatest amount of sickness prevails in the summer and autumn, it is most convenient for the practitioner to call on nature's drug store for the fresh article.

Practice of Medicine.

These doctors are commonly very attentive, tender and careful of their patients, of both sexes, and of all ages. In fevers they administer emetics and cathartics, and if from spasm, congestion or other causes, a focus of irritation is suspected, bleeding, cupping and scarrifications of the affected part is resorted to. A thin scale of flint is commonly the Indian

lancet, scarrificater, &c. In cupping, the mouth of the operator, or of some relation to the patient, supplies the place of a cup. In affections of the liver, deranged or impeded functions of the stomach, kidneys, bowels, &c., evacuants, as in fevers, are first resorted to, then recourse is had to epispostics, such as the inner barks of the butter-nut tree, or white walnut, also scarrifications, &c.

STOPPING BLOOD.—For this purpose, which grows abundantly on all the western prairies, as well as in barren and thinly timbered land, commonly called red root, is chewed or otherwise bruised and applied to the wound. They have many other vegetable styptics and astringents in general use.

DECOCTIONS.—This is a very common form for the administration of remedies, either internally or externally. Bathing affected joints or limbs, with a strong decoction of some stimulating or pungent vegetable, is a very popular remedy for rheumatism, white swellings, scrofula, &c.

INFUSIONS.—The bark of the bitter elm, infused in cold water, and drank in considerable quantities, constitutes a popular remedy for the ague and fever.

PARTURITION.—At such times a small separate lodge or camp is provided for the accommodation of the patient, and a few female attendants, in the centre of which a kind of swing is prepared, fastened above to a cross beam provided for the purpose. In this the patient is suspended by passing the strap or swing under the armpits; in this position the patient, by a slight genuflection, can throw her whole weight upon the swing, or by standing erect upon her feet, thus relieving in some degree, the tediousness of her painful situation. If, however, the accustomed course of nature is found to be impeded by preternatural presentation or other causes, an accoucher is called in to ply the mysteries of his profession upon the patient.

Here we may be permitted to give a case as an example of Indian skill in this branch of the profession.

In the summer of 1828, we were called to visit a patient at the distance of about fifty miles. We found her very much

prostrated from continued and almost incessant labor, and worse than useless exercises for the last ninety-six hours—a shoulder presentation, with one arm protruding, pulse feeble, with cold perspiration. The doctors (for there were several in attendance) were plying their skill at the top of their medical science. Soon after our arrival we were informed by these professional gentlemen that one more important and often successful operation still remained untried upon the patient, and on being assured that she should not be disturbed in the process of the operation, we consented to witness the performance, which was as follows :

About three or four feet of a grape vine was procured, one end was artfully fashioned with a knife in the likeness of a snake's head, the patient was lying on her back, upon a mattress on the ground ; the operator then proceeded silently to pass this artificial serpent over the body of the patient, commencing with the head of the vine snake about the breast, and holding the posterior end in his hand, dexteriously imitating the serpentine motions of a snake, and slowly passing it over the abdomen, and towards the feet of the patient. This process was repeated until we deemed it necessary to resort to more efficient means for the relief of the patient. On inquiry we were told by these learned professors, that the fetus on seeing the snake approaching it, in that direction, would endeavor to escape from its confinement in order to avoid the dangerous beast, and thus accomplish the object so much desired !

PATHOLOGY.—The general tendency of all their arguments and reasoning to explain the pathology and diagnostics of diseases, is to establish the assumed fact, that the patient has fallen under the baleful influence of some supernatural agency.

Poetry.

In all ages, and among all nations and tribes of the human race, song has been adopted as a principal means of transmitting, from one generation to another, a history of the most important events which have occurred among mankind.

Among barbarous nations, sonorous and highly metaphorical terms abound in this kind of composition. Sometimes we find measured lines answering to each other in harmonious terminations, and corresponding in either *sense* or *sound*.

When these were accompanied with an agreeable recitative air or tune, they constituted the amusement of youth and the solace of age—especially memorative of traditional history, rendering the interesting events therein celebrated easily transmissive to posterity.

The first specimen of poetry met with in history is found in Gen. 4: 23, 24, and appears to assume the tone or character of a funeral lament or death song. This song of Lamech unto his wives is very dark and extremely figurative; we will not, therefore, add another to the present frivolous conjectures; and as it is impossible to give a *literal* translation of the Hebrew, we shall for the present forbear any attempt at its approximation.

The second specimen of song upon record is found Gen. 9: 25, 27, Noah's prophecy. This is also highly metaphorical, and has constituted the foundation for many speculations in reference to the descendants of one branch of the posterity of Ham.

The third song is Jacob's blessing to the twelve Patriarchs, Gen. 49: 2, 27. This prophetic declaration is likewise delivered in strongly figurative language and poetic form.

The first epic or heroic song is the song of Moses and the Israelites, Ex. 15: 1, 18. This song has been in great repute among both Jews and Christians, and the glorious triumph of Israel over the Egyptian tyrant, herein celebrated, is compared, Rev. 15: 2, 4, to the victory which the true followers of Christ shall obtain over Anti-Christ, when they shall "sing the song of Moses, the servant of God, and the song of the Lamb."

The narrative character of this triumphant ode relieves it of that obscurity which so generally shrouds primitive poetic effusions. Dr. Adam Clark says, "There has been no period since the Hebrew nation left Egypt, in which this song was

not found among them *as composed on that occasion and to commemorate that event*. It may be therefore considered as completely authentic as any living witness could be, who had himself passed through the Red Sea, and whose life had been protracted through all the intervening ages to the present day."

Sacred Songs of the Ozauks and Masquawks.

1st Clan.—

Paw-kaw-haw-may.

Nak-a-moan.

Ash-e-kaw.

Paw-yon.

Enee.

An-naw-kaw.

Mish-a-Mon-a-tu.

2d Clan—Sturgeon song.—

Na-ma-oy.

Nak-a-moan.

Wee-hee-no.

Mon-a-tu-uk-a,

Pep-woy.

Wok-a.

3d Clan—Eagle song.—

Mak-ke-ses,

Nak-a-moan,

Wau-pe-maw,

Pe-ah-to,

Puk-ak,

E-nee

Ma-sho-mas-saw.

4th Clan—The ocean song.—

Kit-tshe-kom-a,

Nak-a-moan,

Ok-qua,

Ween-wau,

Keen-aw,

In-nin-ne,

Ne-kaw,

Ne-kaw-nu.

5th Clan—Bear song.—

Muk-quoh,
Nak-a-moan,
Au-wan-tus-a,
E-nau-kut-we,
Mon-na,
Ke-shuk-we,

6th Clan—Thunder song.—

Ne-nem-a-kek,
Nak-a-moan,
Mi-ah-na-mau,
Neen-a,
Met-a-kom-a.

The six clans of the Us-kaup-a all sing the following song at the sacred feast and sacrifice, when they officiate at these sacred ceremonies, viz :

Pheasant song.—

Pok-e-o,
Nak-a-moan,
Nosh,
She-wen-nau,
Kee-au.

Death and its Incidents.

In sickness there is usually great attention to the comfort and diligent efforts to cure the patient; but when death approaches, and recovery is deemed impossible, the patient, while still living, is dressed in his or her best attire, and painted according to the fancy of the relations present, ornamented with all their trinkets, jewels, medals, badges &c., and then laid out on a mat or platform to die. The guns, bows, arrows, axes, knives and other weapons are all carried away from the house or lodge and concealed.

They allege that these preparations are necessary to evince their respect for the Creator, who, at the moment of death, visits the body of the dying, receives the spirit and

carries it with Him to paradise; while the concealment of all warlike implements, shows their humble submission to, and non-resistance of the Divine will.

INTERMENT.—Dead bodies are sometimes deposited in graves; others are placed in a sitting posture, reclining against a rock, tree or post; others again are deposited in boxes, baskets or cases of skins, and suspended in the branches of trees, or upon scaffolds erected for the purpose.

POSITION OF GRAVES.—Elevated parcels of dry ground are usually selected for these purposes, and more regard is had to some peculiar locality in the neighborhood, such as a lake, river, mountain &c., than to the cardinal points of east and west, though in many instances these points are observed, and the same reasons assigned for its observance, as given by civilized man.

GRAVE POSTS, FUNERAL FLAGS, &c.—Where it is conveniently obtained, the grave is enclosed and covered over with stones. Under other circumstances it is enclosed with split slabs of wood, or round posts, forming a stockade around the grave. On the outside of this a post is planted firmly in the earth upon which are inscribed, with red paint, certain glyphics, commemorative of the virtues, prowess and exploits of the deceased.

Flags of various colors, devices and materials, are displayed over the graves of distinguished individuals. It has been an immemorial custom to display the scalps taken by the deceased, and other trophies of success in the chase, or of victory in the battle field, over the graves of distinguished chiefs and warriors. We know of no process used among Indians analogous to embalming or incineration.

MOUENING, &c.—The death of near relatives is lamented by violent demonstrations of grief. Widows visit the graves of their deceased husbands with disheveled hair, and carrying a bundle, composed of one or more garments of the deceased; to this representative of her departed husband she directs her expressions of grief, assurances of affection, and extreme anxiety for the comfort and well-being of the

deceased. Fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters &c., all passionately bewail the death of these relations.

MOURNING WOMEN.—It is customary to employ certain women, who are esteemed skillful in expressions of grief, to mourn in behalf of the surviving relations.

FUNERAL FIRES.—These are kindled at night, not upon the grave, but at a convenient distance from it. Here the mourner gives vent to all the energies of grief; the forest echoes these loud demonstrations of sorrow, while the frantic lamentor recognises in each echo, the responsive voice of the dear departed object of lamentation. These funeral fires are lighted, and nights of wailing and lamentation resumed at intervals, for the term of one year and sometimes longer.

Indian Family.

TERMS OF CONSANGUINITY.—N-oos, my father; K-oos, your father; W-sen or Oo-sen, his or her father; N-kee, my mother; K-kee, your mother; Oo-kein, his or her mother; N-sis-sah, my elder brother; Ke-sis-sah, your elder brother; Oo-sis-sah, his or her elder brother; N-mis-sah, my elder sister; K-mis-sah, your elder sister; Oo-nis-sah, his or her elder sister; N-kee-nau-lau, my aunt in the third person, but N-kee, my mother in the second person; N-oos-ul-aw, my uncle, third person, but always N-oos, my father when spoken to; Mash-o-mas-aw, grandfather; O-ko-mas-aw, grandmother. Among these people first cousins are regarded brothers and sisters, and so denominated. Nau-pam, husband; K-waw, your wife; N-waw, my wife; N-wawn, his wife; N-quees, my son; K-quees, your son; Oo-quees'n, his, her or their son; N-taw-nes, my daughter, &c.; Ap-pen-oo, child, infant. The following terms by which the Indian tribes denominate their own class of the human race, and the etymology of these phrases are deemed of sufficient interest both to the philologist and the antiquary, to entitle them to especial notice. En-nen-ne, or In-nin-a, is their generic term for man, in the singular number; the plural is formed by the usual indefinite plural affix, uk, i. e. In-nin-a-uk; men or people, includ-

ing both sexes of all classes. But when they speak of their own race of mankind, one of their common terms is, *Met-tu-sa*, *In-nin-a-uk*, from *Met-tu-sah-o*, that is wandering and *In-nin-a-uk*, i. e. people. Another common term in use among them by which they denominate the red race of men is *Nan-no-tah*, *In-nin-a-uk*, that is refused, rejected people, or a people cast off as worthless; such as unsound, defective fruits, nuts, &c., which have been thrown away. Hence the literal meaning of the term is, the rejected or cast off people, and is derived from *man-no-ta-o*, i. e. rejecting or something which has been rejected and thrown away. The *Miamis* designate the whole red race of the native American tribes by the phrases. *Met-o-sa-Me-uk*, literally, wanderers.

A SKETCH OF CLARK COUNTY, IOWA.

Historical, Statistical and Descriptive.

BY P. S. PARKS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, OCEOLA, IOWA.

Clark County was organized by the legislature of 1850-51, with the following boundaries, which are still retained: commencing at a point where the north line of township number seventy, north, crosses the west line of range number twenty-three, west, thence north, with said range line, eighteen miles, thence west twenty-four miles, thence south eighteen miles, and thence east twenty-four miles to the place of beginning, containing four hundred and thirty-two square miles, and embracing twelve congressional townships, according to the United States survey. It is bounded by the following named counties: on the east by Lucas, on the south by Decatur, on the west by Union, and on the north by Madison and Warren.

The county is situated in the southern central portion of the state—being the seventh county west of the Mississippi River, the fifth county east of the Missouri River, and the second county north of the Missouri state line. It is located near the summit of the great water shed, between the two

great rivers of the west—in fact, it is said that the highest point between those two rivers, is situated but a few miles west of the centre of the county.

The first settlement of whites within the present boundaries of the county was made at a point some six miles south of Oceola, by John Conyer, and John and James Longley, about the year 1846. These men had started with their families in the great Mormon exodus of that year, from Nauvoo, Illinois, to cross the plains. In company with many other "latter-day saints" they intended to spend the winter near Council Bluffs, preparatory to a general march in the spring following. By some accident these families became separated from their brethren and lost their way. After wandering about for several days, they concluded to pitch their tents at the place before indicated, and await the coming of more genial weather. They erected some cabins and called the place "Lost Camps," by which name it is known to this day. In the spring they found many of their brethren but a few miles from them, but were so well pleased with their new location, that they remained and opened extensive farms. After a few years, however, they fell in with the tide moving westward, and gave room to other settlers.

In 1850, the next settlement was made by Bernard Arnold, James J. Arnold, I. Ellis, Robert Jamison, A. Collier, John Shearer and others, in the southern portion of the county, and were soon followed by a colony from Van Buren County, Iowa, who opened a large farm in the south-west part of the county and laid off the town of Hopeville. From that time to the present, the population has been steadily increased by such farmers, mechanics, tradesmen and professional men from the older states, as generally constitute western communities.

The organizing election was held at the residence of William Vest, three miles south-west of the present county seat, at which thirty-five votes were polled. The following officers were elected: John A. Lindsley, judge; Alonzo Williams, clerk; G. W. Glenn, treasurer and recorder; Ivison Ellis,

sheriff; Robert Jamison, school fund commissioner; Jerry Jenks, surveyor; Dickenson Webster, Sr., John Sherer and Bernard Arnold, commissioners.

In the act of organization, Beverly Siercy, James Graham and Samuel D. Bishop were appointed commissioners to locate the seat of justice for Clark County. Their report is as follows:

“STATE OF IOWA, }
CLARK COUNTY, } ss.

We, the undersigned, having been appointed by the legislature of the state above mentioned, at their last session of 1850–51, to locate the seat of justice of the county of Clark, and state aforesaid, do hereby report to the commissioners of said county, that we have located the seat of justice of said county on the south-west quarter of section seventeen (17), of township seventy-two (72) north, of range twenty-five (25) west. We hereunto witness our hands, this 16th day of August, A. D. 1851.

BEVERLY SEIRCY,
JAMES GRAHAM,
SAMUEL D. BISHOP.”

The bond for the deed of conveyance for the land upon which the county seat was located, is expressed in the following words:

“Know all men by these presents, that George W. How, of Clark County, and Seth Richards of Van Buren County, and state of Iowa, are severally held and bound unto the county commissioners of the county of Clark, of the state aforesaid, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, to the faithful performance of which payment we bind ourselves, our heirs and legal representatives, firmly by these presents.

“Now the condition of the above bond is such, that whereas the said county commissioners of Clark County, have this day secured the right to purchase the south-west quarter of section number seventeen (17), in township number seventy-two (72), north of range number twenty-five (25), west, for the purpose of laying off the seat of justice of said county, and for no other

purpose whatever; for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred dollars, to be paid to the said George W. How and Seth Richards, on the sixteenth day of August, 1852.

"Now if on the payment of said money above named, at its maturity, time being the essence of the contract, the said George W. How and Seth Richards, shall make unto the said county commissioners of the county of Clark and state aforesaid, a good and sufficient deed, by special warranty deed, in and to the above described land, then this obligation shall be void.

"In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals.

"It is understood and covenanted between the said parties above mentioned, that upon the non-payment of the said money at its maturity, time being the essence of the contract, the said George W. How and Seth Richards shall have a right to declare the above obligation void, forfeited, and determined to enter and take possession of said land, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and to have and retain all payments that may have been paid upon the same. It is hereby expressly stipulated and covenanted, that the said county commissioners of Clark County, and state aforesaid, shall pay all taxes that may be levied or imposed thereon.

"In witness, we, the parties aforesaid, have hereunto set our hands and seals, this 16th day of August, 1851.

SETH RICHARDS, [L. S.]

GEORGE W. HOW, [L. S.]

Attest: PEREZ COWLES,

ISRAEL MILLER,

G. W. GLENN, Recorder,

Per A. WILLIAMS."

Across the face of the bond is written: "Canceled. John A. Lindsley, county judge."

The land on which the county seat was so located was entered with a land warrant, at the office at Chariton, Iowa, on the 14th day of March, 1851, by George W. How, the number of the certificate of purchase being thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

At the first meeting of the board of county commissioners, held at John Conyers, August 21, 1851, the following order was made :

"Mr. Jerry Jenks, surveyor of Clark County, Sir : You are hereby notified and required by the board of commissioners of said county, to appear at the county seat, on Friday, the 29th day of August, 1851, on official business, prepared with instruments to survey said town."

The first entry in the original records which mentions the name of the county seat is as follows :

"A special court held by the commisssioners of Clark County, state of Iowa, August 29th, A. D. 1851, at Oceola,* the seat of justice of aforesaid county."

The object of this meeting of the board seems to have been only to superintend and assist in the survey of the town, which was commenced at that time, as no other business was transacted.

The next entry reads thus :

"STATE OF IOWA, } ss.
CLARK COUNTY,

"Regular session of board of commissioners of Clark County, state of Iowa, held at Oceola, in October, A. D. 1851. Present, John Sherer, Dickenson Webster, county commissioners, Alonzo Williams, county clerk.

"Ordered by said board, that the lots in the town of Oceola, the county seat of Clark County, shall be sold for one-third in six months, and one-third in twelve months and one-third in eighteen months from date."

The next meeting of the board was in special session, November 22, A. D. 1851, "held at Oceola, the county seat," at which all the commissioners were present.

The taxes levied at this session were "three mills for state purposes, two and a half for county purposes and one-half for school purposes.

At the meeting of the board, January 5, 1852, the plat of the county seat was accepted by the commissioners, and

* Throughout the original records, the name of the county is spelled Clark, without the final e, and that of the town, Oceola, without the intermediate s.

recorded. In the plat the lots are represented as being two hundred and fourteen feet six inches, by one hundred and seven feet three inches, except those fronting the public square, which are the same length, but only half the width, and two lots at each corner of the public square, which are only half the usual length. The streets are sixty-six feet wide, except North street, which is seventy feet, four and a half inches; East street, which is fifty-eight feet, nine inches and forty-six feet; South street, which is thirty-nine feet and fifty-nine feet nine inches; and West street, which is sixty-eight feet and sixty-six feet. The alleys are twenty feet seven and a half inches wide, and extend the whole length of the town, except four which are terminated by the public square.

At the same meeting, the road running east and west through the county was ordered to be platted and recorded, and a road running from Oceola in the direction of Winterset, to be surveyed. A road was also established as follows: "Commencing at a point where the road running from Indianola, by the way of Smiths's Point, strikes the north line of Clark County, and thence through Oceola to the south line of the county, in the direction of the county seat of Decatur County."

At the same session the following was adopted: "Ordered, that there be one township organized, embracing the whole county, to be called Oceola Township, the election of said township to be held at Oceola, on the first Monday in April, A. D. 1852."

The terms of payment on town lots were changed to the following; "One-fourth in hand, one-fourth in six, one-fourth in twelve, and one-fourth in eighteen months."

The amount of tax as reported at this term was as follows:

State tax.....	\$33.43.
County tax—cash.....	7.69.
County tax—orders.....	27.58.
School tax.....	5.58.

Total, \$74.25."

The amount of delinquent tax was;

"State tax.....	\$20.48.
County tax.....	21.16.
School tax.....	3.41.

Total, \$45.05."

The sale of lots in Oceola was commenced on the 13th day of October, 1851, upon which day eighty-five were disposed of at an average price of twenty-two dollars each. Among the first purchasers of lots were B. Arnold, B. Seirey, W. Buchanan, G. W. Conyer, G. W. How, J. Lewis, J. C. Smith, A. Williams, L. Gardner, D. Webster, I. Ellis, How & Richards.

The first house in the town was built by G. W. How, which is still standing, and was occupied by him as a store room; the second and third were dwelling houses, and were erected by John Sherer and Israel Miller. John Sherer had, for some months prior to the erection of How's store room, lived on the town site with his family, in a rail pen covered with straw.

The first birth in the town was that of Florence A. Lamson; the first death that of Mary Hurst. The first marriage in the town was consummated at the residence of John Sherer, between David A. Waynick and Martha E. Sherer, September 2, 1852.

The first marriage license issued in the county appears under date of April 29th, 1852, as follows: "Certificate of marriage license, Emanuel J. Henkle and Ann K. Stow, on testimony of John C. Smith, stating that the parties were of condition to marry, and one dollar being paid in the treasury."

The first marriage in the county was that of Dickenson Webster, Jr., and Louisa J. Perry, March the 18th, 1852.

In April, 1852, an election was held at the county seat, at which forty-six votes were polled. In addition to justices of the peace and constables, Dickenson Webster, Jr., was elected school fund commissioner, *vice* Robert Jamison; Israel Miller, clerk, *vice* Alonzo Williams; and Oliver H. Perry, prosecuting attorney.

The following order was made at a meeting of the board in June, 1852:

“Ordered by the court, that a court house shall be built in Oceola, county seat of Clark County, Iowa, according to the plan and specifications in the office of the county clerk, to be completed within eighteen months from this date; for which sealed proposals will be received until the first Monday in July, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day. The house to be enclosed and floors laid and one room overhead finished, on or before the first of December, 1852.”

At the same term we find that all lots fronting on the public square in Oceola, that are unsold, shall be increased five dollars per lot, above the apportionment of the county commissioners, and that all sales made after this date shall be one-third in hand, one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months.”

At the session in July, 1852, it was “ordered by the court, that Union County be organized into an election precinct, embracing the entire county, which shall be known as Union precinct, and that Isaac Lamb, J. H. Starks and Henry Peters are appointed trustees of said precinct, and the first election is to be held at the house of Henry Peters, on the first Monday in August, 1852.”

At the same term it was “ordered by the court, that township number seventy-one (71), north of range twenty-seven (27) west, be organized into a township to be known as Doyle Township, and that David Newton, Vincent Davis and Jacob Keplinger be and are hereby appointed judges of the election, to be holden on the first Monday in August, A. D. 1862, the election to be held at Hopeville.”

At the same session of the board, it was further “ordered that the bid of John C. Smith, for nine hundred dollars, for the erection and completion of a court house in Oceola, be and is hereby rescinded.”

The following tax on the dollar was then levied: “county tax, five mills, school tax, one-half mill, road tax, one mill

(personal property), and one-half mill (real estate); two dollars road poll tax, and a county poll tax of fifty cents."

The following is the deed of conveyance of the land upon which the county seat was located :

"Know all men, that George W. How, of Clark County, and Seth Richards, of Van Buren County, for and in consideration of one hundred dollars to them this day paid, by John A. Lindsley, county judge for Clark County, Iowa, do remise, release and forever quit claim, unto the said John A. Lindsley, county judge for Clark County, and his successors in office, all that parcel of land described as south-west quarter of section number seventeen (17), township number seventy-two (72), north of range number twenty-five (25), west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, with all its privileges and appurtenances, to have and to hold the same to the said John A. Lindsley, county Judge for Clark County, and his successors in office, for the use and benefit of Clark County, Iowa, forever, so that neither we or any claiming by, through or under us, shall ever claim or demand any right or interest therein; and do covenant with said Lindsley, county judge of said county, and his successors in office, that during our ownership of said premises, we have not done or suffered any act whereby the same have become incumbered (except for taxes), and further, that we and our heirs and representatives, shall forever warrant and defend said premises to them against all persons claiming by, through or under, us, except as before stated. In testimony whereof we, and my wife, Cornelia Richards, wife of Seth Richards, who for one dime to her in hand paid doth relinquish her dower in said premises, have hereunto set our hands and seals, this twenty-third day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-two.

GEORGE W. HOW, [L. s.]

SETH RICHARDS, [L. s.]

CORNELIA RICHARDS. [L. s.]

Signed, sealed and delivered before me,

E. PITKIN."

The deed is acknowledged in proper form on the same day, before "Erastus Pitkin, notary public, Van Buren County, Iowa," and recorded by "P. Cowles, recorder, by G. W. How, dep."

Sometime in the month of August, in the year 1856, Mr. Dickenson Webster laid out an addition to the town of Oceola, extending along the entire western border, and containing sixty-two acres. In this addition the lots are one hundred and forty-two by seventy-one feet and six inches; the alleys running north and south are sixteen feet wide and the streets and remaining alleys correspond in width with those of the original town. It is known as West Oceola.

On the 28th of July, 1856, Messrs. How and Richards made an addition to the original town by surveying some twenty acres which lie along the entire northern border, and known as North Oceola. The streets are of the same width as the original ones; except the one on the east side which is 47 feet 7 inches wide, and those on the west and north which are 66 feet wide. The lots are 71 feet 6 inches by 143 feet, except Nos. 3, 4, 9 and 10, in Block 4, which are 66 feet 6 inches wide, and of uniform length. With these additions the town covers two hundred and forty-six acres.

At the session of the board of county commissioners in November, 1852, O. H. Perry was allowed eight dollars and thirty-three and one-third cents for services as prosecuting attorney from April to August of that year, and in the settlement between the judge, clerk and treasurer, the fees from the 26th of July to the 20th of November, amounting to \$9.45, were divided equally between the three officers.

The following is the vote at the general election held Aug. 2, 1852 :

Office.	Oceola, Tp.	Doyle, Tp.	Total.	Majority.
Secretary of State.				
G. W. McCleary,	32	13	45	9
J. W. Jenkins,	35	1	36	
Auditor of State.				
Wm. Patten,	32	13	45	9
O. B. Porter,	35	1	36	

Office.	Oceola, Tp.	Doyle, Tp.	Total.	Majority.
Treasurer of State.				
M. L. Morris,	32	13	45	9
H. B. Horn,	35	1	36	
Congress.				
B. Henn,	34	14	48	16
P. Veil,	32		32	
Representatives.				
H. Allen,	32	10	42	5
J. S. Townsend,	32	13	45	10
W. H. H. Lind,	34	3	37	
Jno. Rutzel,	34	1	35	
Clerk District Court.				
M. R. Lamson,	38	15	53	27
Israel Miller,	26		26	
County Judge.				
S. T. Saint,	24	14	38	36
J. A. Lindsley,	2		2	
Whole number of votes cast,				81

At the March term, 1853, it was "ordered by the court, that block number eleven (11), in the town of Oceola, be and the same is hereby reserved for a public burying ground."

It is also "ordered, that How and Richards be allowed one hundred and fifty-four dollars, as payment in full for the town quarter."

At the June term, 1853, it was "ordered by the court, that township seventy-three north of ranges twenty-six and twenty-seven, west, be organized into township for election purposes, according to the extreme limits of said township, to be known as Madison Township, and that Lewis T. Perry, James Cadle and Christopher Bullin, be and are hereby appointed judges of the election to be holden on the first Monday of August, 1853, at the residence of Mr. Vanhorn."

At the February term of the court, in 1854, the following townships, as now known, were organized: Green Bay, first election to be held at the residence of Ivison Ellis; Franklin, first election at the residence of Abraham Ratliff; Liberty, first election at the house of Josiah G. Hanson; Knox, first

election at the house of Jacob L. Chenowith. Other civil townships were organized from time to time, to conform to the congressional townships, twelve in number. They are Liberty, Fremont, Madison, Washington, Troy, Osceola, Jackson, Franklin, Green Bay, Knox and Doyle.

Upon the petition of sundry citizens asking for the erection and completion of a court house at the county seat, the board accepted the bid of P. J. Goss, of nine hundred dollars, and at the March term 1854, three hundred dollars were allowed him as a first payment. This resulted in the structure now occupied for county purposes.

The census taken in the state makes the following exhibits of the population, products, &c., of Clark County, for the year 1856 :

Townships.	No. Dwellings.	No. Families.	No. Males.	No. Females.	No. votes.
Liberty,	66	75	212	187	81
Fremont,	46	46	136	107	53
Washington,	47	47	134	122	52
Madison,	34	35	98	108	43
Troy,	21	21	65	57	28
Osceola,	152	154	467	397	199
Jackson	42	44	122	110	52
Franklin,	54	54	172	145	58
Green Bay,	57	61	163	165	70
Knox,	69	79	229	198	91
Doyle,	91	98	326	258	124
Total,	679	714	2124	1854	851

Of this number there were colored, 2; alien, 4; deaf and dumb, 2; idiotic, 4. Total population, 3978.

By the same census we learn that there were in the county 15,051 acres of improved land; 90,958 acres of unimproved land; 1,095 acres spring wheat; 7,832 bushels harvested; 99 acres of winter wheat; 1177 bushels harvested; 871 acres of oats; 20,703 bushels harvested; 95 acres of potatoes; 12,122 bushels harvested.

This would give to each family about 21 acres of improved land; 257 bushels of corn; $12\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of wheat; 29 bushels

of oats; 27 bushels of potatoes. The number of hogs reported sold that year was 1763, valued at \$10,444; No. of cattle sold, 873, valued at \$22,781.

Among the occupations of the greater part of the inhabitants we find, farmers, 771; mechanics, 106; laborers, 44; merchants, 19; physicians, 9; clergymen, 6; lawyers, 5.

Of the nativity of the greater portion, the report says there were born, in Indiana, 959; Ohio, 953; Iowa, 614; Illinois, 343; Pennsylvania, 202; Virginia, 197; Kentucky, 183; Tennessee, 111.

Upon the breaking out of the rebellion, in 1861, the citizens of Clark County showed a very patriotic disposition to uphold the standard of their country, which they maintained both at home and abroad, throughout that gigantic struggle. Several citizens enlisted in companies from other counties in the regiments formed for three month's service, and among the first under the first three years' proclamation of the President, Capt. S. P. Glenn organized a company in the county. This company was mustered into the United States service, and incorporated into the Sixth Iowa Infantry, as company F, in July, 1862, with the following officers: Captain, S. P. Glenn; 1st Lieutenant, Calvin Minton; 2d Lieutenant, John T. Grimes; with ninety-six enlisted men. About one-half the men of company B, of the same regiment, under Capt. Iseninger, were residents of Clark County.

In the summer of 1862, another company was raised. This was mustered into the United States service and incorporated into the Eighteenth Iowa Infantry, in August, 1862, as company B. Its officers were Captain, Wm. Duncan; 1st Lieutenant, James M. Boering; 2d Lieutenant, Wm. Stonaker, and ninety-four enlisted men.

In the fall of 1862 another company was formed which was mustered into the United States service and incorporated into the Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry, in November of that year, as company D, with the following officers: Captain, Lloyd D. Bennett; 1st Lieutenant, Wm. T. Mathews; 2d Lieutenant, Casper Carter, and ninety-five enlisted men.

In the fall of 1863, Capt. C. R. Johnson succeeded in raising a portion of a company of volunteers, which was afterwards filled up by citizens of other counties. This company was mustered into the United States service, and incorporated into the Ninth Iowa Cavalry, in November, 1863, as company H. The officers were, Captain, C. R. Johnson; 1st Lieutenant, E. S. Brownell; 2d Lieutenant, E. L. Cook, with ninety-three men.

Citizens of this county enlisted from time to time, in various companies from other counties, during the entire war. The exact number it is impossible to ascertain. The total number of men furnished by the county, as reported by the Adjutant General of the State, is 432—leaving an excess over the quotas of 1861 and 1862, of 170.

The militia returns for the county are as follows:

For the year 1862.....	888
“ “ 1863.....	708
“ “ 1864.....	653
“ “ 1865.....	629

By these returns it will be seen that about three-eighths of all persons liable to military duty in the county enlisted in the army.

July the 4th, 1863, Capt. S. P. Glenn, having resigned his commission in the army, organized a company of militia, called the “Oceola Union Guards,” and on the 10th of December, 1864, a regiment of militia was organized, with the following named officers: Colonel, Calvin Minton; Lt. Colonel, Thos. J. Lowe; Major, F. W. Johnson; Adjutant, A. H. Burrows; Quartermaster, Thos. C. Funston; Surgeon, E. M. Laws; Assistant Surgeon, J. P. Wood. Co. A, Capt. A. C. Rarrick; Co. B, Capt. H. C. Diggs; Co. C, Capt. John Deihl; Co. D, Capt. S. P. Glenn; Co. E, Capt. T. P. Johnson; Co. F, Capt. J. Proudfoot; Co. G, Capt. L. J. Furney; Co. H, Capt. C. W. Loury; Co. I, Capt. A. McKeaver; Co. K, Capt. J. McDonough; Co. L, Capt. Geo. Weaver. The county also furnished a large number of one hundred days men.

In addition to local bounties given by the people of the various townships in their corporate and individual capacity; to encourage enlistments, the board of supervisors created a large county relief fund, by special taxation, for the support of soldiers' families, who might need assistance. This charitable fund has been liberally dispensed, and many a poor widow and suffering orphan has blessed the benevolent donors. This fund did not cease with the war, but it is yet generously dispensed to several persons whose protectors have sacrificed their lives upon the altar of their country.

About the middle of September, 1864, two soldiers by the name of Brown and Hamilton visited the house of Mr. Goble, in Fremont Township, and a difficulty arising between the soldiers, who were home on furlough, and the civilians, resulted in the former disarming the latter. Mr. Goble then repaired to a neighborhood in Washington Township, and returned with some ten or twelve men for the ostensible purpose of removing his family to the latter place. These friends were all armed, and reached Goble's house after night.

This proceeding was known to many outsiders, and was of itself sufficient to fan the previous ill feeling of the parties into a flame. Runners were dispatched to various parts of the county, with inflammatory appeals and reports, and men eager for a fray rushed wildly to the spot, armed with whatever weapons that were most convenient. Early in the night, the house was surrounded by one hundred men or more, including a large number of Capt. Glenn's militia company.

About daylight, Capt. Glenn, under a flag of truce, sent a message to the men in Goble's house to surrender, and received in reply, on the point of a bayonet, the following remarkable document:

"September 17, 1864.

*"To the men by whom these premises are surrounded:—*Gentlemen:—The demonstrations which have been made to-day are of a very extraordinary character, and if either party has participated in fomenting such difficulty without cause, that party is certainly deserving of the severest reprehension.

Now whether such is the case with you or not, we shall not say; but we feel sure that we verily believe that we were drawn together by a just apprehension of danger. It is this alone that caused us to convene, and whenever we have reason to believe that our opinions were ill founded, we shall then have no further reason to hold ourselves in preparation for deadly conflict. We intend to act strictly on the defensive. We shall molest no man. We have understood that you expected a riot; but you may be sure that you can have no conflict without being the aggressors. Should you assail us, then Heaven defend the right.

With proper respect,

PEACEABLE CITIZENS."

Later in the day a committee from Ocoola, consisting of Judge Rice, Esq. Knotts and Major Johnson, held a conference with the besieged, under a flag of truce, which resulted in the unconditional surrender of every man in the house. A few pistol shots were fired during the siege, but no one was injured. The prisoners were marched down to Ocoola and guarded over night. On the following day they were taken to Indianola, and the next day they returned and were tried before Esq. Proudfoot, of Liberty Township, and discharged. Thus ended the memorable siege of Ft. Goble.

In the meantime more fatal deeds were enacted in a distant part of the county, growing out of the same transaction. Two men, John Conner and Andrew Delong, who were among the first in the house of Goble, escaped in the night through the lines of the besieging party. As soon as this fact was known, parties were sent out in search of them—the rumor being that they had gone for reinforcements. They were tracked to the house of John Conner in Washington Township. Late in the night, a soldier on furlough, by the name of Barker, approached the door of the house and demanded to see John Conner. He was answered by a musket being run through a port hole in the door. Seizing a gun, he ran round the house and fired through a window, which

was shaded by a number of quilts and comforts. Here the matter ended.

Upon examination, Delong was found killed outright and Conner mortally wounded—the gun being heavily charged with buckshot. Besides these two men, there were also in the house an old man by the name of Shippey, the wife of Conner and several children. They were all in bed at the time the gun was fired, except the old man Shippey, who ran the gun through the door. Barker escaped to his regiment, and is reported to have died in the service.

In the census report of 1865 we find the following items in relation to Clark County:

Number of males, 2,835; number of females, 2,851; total white population, 5,686. Number of colored persons, 30; total population, 5,716. Number of voters, 1,092; number of acres of land enclosed, 38,545; number of acres of spring wheat, 907; number of acres of winter wheat, 1,040; number of acres of oats, 4,542; number of acres of corn, 19,755; number of acres of rye, 635; number of acres of flax, 93; number of acres of sorghum, 221; number of acres of potatoes, 173; number of hogs, 4,906; number of cattle, 8,854; number of horses, 2,277; number of sheep, 9,455; number of pounds of wool, in 1864, 17,534.

The general surface of Clark County is a high rolling or undulating prairie, with a soil of a dark sandy loam, very fertile, and yielding in great profusion all kinds of cereals grown in this latitude, such as corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, grass, sorghum, potatoes, onions, beans, flax, buckwheat, tobacco and garden vegetables. Apples, pears, grapes, plums, and other fruits do well, while berries of all kinds are abundant, many of them, such as the strawberry, raspberry and blackberry, growing spontaneously upon the prairies.

It is the best watered country in the world, and that too, of the purest limestone quality. The principal streams in the county are Chariton River, White Breast, Bee and Long Creeks, in the central and southern portion, and South Squaw, North Squaw, Brush and Otter Creeks, in the central and

northern parts. Besides these, there are innumerable smaller streams interspersed throughout the county, having their sources in never failing springs, and water can always be found by digging a few feet.

Along these streams the timber is found—varying in width and size of the trees with that of the stream—consisting principally of oak, walnut, hickory, maple, cottonwood, elm and willow. The timber is of good quality, and of sufficient quantity to furnish fire wood, fencing and the rougher portion of buildings. Pine is imported for fine work. The present amount of timber can be easily maintained, if not increased, by planting groves, to which the attention of farmers is now being largely directed, and keeping the annual prairie fires out of the young timber.

The whole face of the county seems to be underlaid with a strata of limestone, which crop out upon the higher points, and is found to be of the very best quality for building purposes. Brick clay is also abundant. Coal has been found in various places, but has not been much sought after—fire-wood being cheaper and easier of access. When the occasion demands it, coal will doubtless be mined in sufficient quantities for all practical purposes.

From the fertility of the soil, the abundance of water and the general adaptation of the country to agricultural pursuits, the county is capable of sustaining, as it doubtless will sustain at no distant day, as dense a population as any in the West. The great difficulty under which the community, and especially the farmers, have labored in the past—want of communication with markets—is being rapidly removed by two railroads, traversing the county in different directions.

The Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, commencing at the city of Burlington, Iowa, on the Mississippi river, and terminating at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, on the Missouri River, enters the county near the middle of its eastern border, and passes out near the middle of its western border; while the Kansas City and Ft. Des Moines Railroad enters the county near the middle of the south line of the county, and runs out

near the center of the north line. The former will be completed to Oceola by the first of January, 1868, and the latter is expected to be finished to the same point by January 1, 1870. The latter named road extends from Kansas City, Mo., on the Missouri river, to Des Moines, the capital of the state of Iowa.

The county offers great inducements to capitalists, who desire to engage in the milling business, as there are but two grist and six saw mills in the county, situated as follows :

Hawkeye grist and saw mills, three miles north of Oceola; Smith's grist and saw mills, in Washington Township; White Breast saw mill, one mile south of Oceola; Benedict's saw mill, in Franklin Township; Smyrna saw mill, four miles east of Smyrna, Franklin Township, and Holden saw mill, in Doyle Township.

There is quite a history connected with the last named mill. Its proprietor conceived the bright idea of adding water power for grinding purposes, and hit upon the happy expedient of building a three story house, adjoining his saw mill, in the top of which he placed an immense reservoir. Underneath this, he placed a large overshot water wheel, some thirty feet in diameter, and attached the necessary burrs, machinery, &c. By his engine he proposed to pump water into the reservoir, which was to be let out upon the before mentioned wheel, and thus furnish the required power. The idea never seemed to have struck the proprietor that the same amount of power gained by the weight of water in falling on the wheel was expended in raising it up and into the reservoir, until his finances collapsed and the work was abandoned.

The county has a good system of highways leading in all directions, and forming a perfect net-work. The larger streams are spanned by substantial bridges, and the roads kept in good repair. The county has the best natural roads to be found anywhere—the only difficulties to be overcome are the sloughs or draws, which it is necessary to “head” often unless they are bridged, as continual travel renders them deep, with precipitous sides—very trying to man, beast and vehicle.

Game is very scarce with the exception of grouse and quails, which are so plentiful as to seriously disturb corn fields and gardens, and an occasional deer or wild turkey is seen in the timber.

Iowa is not surpassed by any state in the Union for the thoroughness of her school system. Common schools seem to be indigenous, and flourish remarkably. Every county has its own superintendent, whose duty it is to personally inspect every school and examine every teacher. Clark County is not behind her neighbors in this important relation; but considering the newness of the country and the sparseness of the population, it is far in advance of many older communities. Her fund is ample, and kept so by liberal taxation. The number of persons of the proper age to attend school—between five and twenty-one—in the county, in 1865 was 2,437. The amount of tax levied in 1866 for school purposes, was as follows:

For the erection of houses, \$6,282.22; for repairs, fuel &c., \$2,129 79; for teachers, \$5,542.21. Total \$13,954.22.

The number and value of certain articles of personal property for 1866, are thus reported:

Cattle, 5,224, \$71,107; horses, 2,576, \$181,060; mules, 118, \$12,993; sheep, 15,740, \$31,239; swine, 4,606, \$15,269.

Total amount of taxables for the year 1865, \$1,643,544; tax on same, \$24,166.74.

The citizens of the county are divided in their religious preferences among the following named churches:

Christian, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, Baptist, Presbyterian and Friends. Several of these have houses of worship, but the greater number hold service in the numerous school houses. Of benevolent societies, there are three Masonic Lodges, one Odd Fellow's lodge, and sundry neighborhood associations. In politics, the county is Republican—the average majority at the last election being 225, out of a vote of 932.

The price of improved land varies with the location and value of improvements, from five to twenty-five dollars per

acre. The ratio of assessment for taxation as fixed by the board of supervisors, for the present year is as follows :

“Unimproved prairie lands, shall be assessed according to location as follows :

“Class number 1, \$4.00 ; number 2, \$3.00 ; number 3, \$1.50, and unimproved timber lands as follows : class number 1, \$12.00 ; number 2, \$8.00 ; number 3, \$4.00, and number 4, \$1.25 per acre.”

The present officers of the county are, representative, J. F. Lands ; judge, James Rice ; clerk, A. H. Burrows ; treasurer, W. G. Kennedy ; recorder, H. H. Hess ; sheriff, E. M. Ledgerwood ; coroner, Samuel Webster ; superintendent public instruction, James Jenkins, surveyor, A. C. Rarick.

Supervisors : W. N. Barnard, Robert Jamison, G. N. Tillerson, J. W. Thompson, Levi Koontz, Wm. Lafollett, Jos. Chambers, J. M. Linder, Samuel Crook, Geo. Carder, John Swabb, Jno. Stephenson.

Oceola, the county seat, is situated upon a high rolling prairie and on the dividing ridge between the valleys of Squaw and White Breast Creeks. It is forty-five miles south of Des Moines ; twenty-eight west of Chariton, county seat of Lucas county ; twenty-four north of Leon, county seat of Decatur, and twenty-eight east of Afton, county seat of Union. The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad and the Kansas City and Ft. Des Moines Railroad cross each other the in western part of the town.

It has five church organizations—Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, Old School Presbyterian, Christian and Baptists. The Methodist Episcopal society has a large frame church finished in fine style, and the Christian and Methodist Protestant a frame and brick church respectively, of good dimensions, nearly completed. The Presbyterians propose to erect a house this summer. There is also a flourishing lodge of Masons and a large one of Odd Fellows, that occupy a tastefully furnished room, belonging to the former.

Its mail facilities are excellent—stages arriving and departing in four different directions, six days in each week.

contains ten general variety stores, eight grocery stores, three drug stores, one clothing store, two tin and stove stores, two saddlery shops, two hotels, one millinery store, one printing office (the *Union Sentinel*—J. H. Caverly proprietor), two photograph galleries, one jewelry establishment, two shoe shops, two cabinet shops, two tailor shops, one butcher shop, one woolen factory, one court house (containing all the county offices, but no jail), two wagon shops, two schools, four blacksmith shops, six carpenters, two plasters, three painters, six lawyers, six physicians, one dentist, four clergymen, six teachers, four land agents, one express and two insurance agents.

The town was lately incorporated by the name of Osceola, which it is presumed will determine its orthography henceforth. No corporate officers have been elected, as the time between the act of incorporation and the election, as determined by the statute, has not expired. The place is growing steadily, and the advent of the railroad will doubtless give it a fresh impetus. The lots are very large—those designed for dwellings occupying about one half an acre each. A high school, where the higher branches are exclusively taught, a large hotel, graded streets and more sidewalks are among the improvements sadly needed. Population about 850.

Hopeville, situated in the extreme south-western part of Doyle Township, as well as of the county, is the next town in importance. It is situated on the east half of the southeast quarter of section eighteen, of township seventy-one, north, of range twenty-seven, west, which was originally bought of the state, to which it was granted by the general government by the act of September 4th, 1841, by David Newton, November 21, 1854, by whom it was laid out. The town was originally surveyed by Nelson Westcoat, surveyor of Lucas County, March 17, 1851, and the plat recorded by G. W. Glenn, recorder of Clark County. It was again surveyed by Jerry Jenks, surveyor of this county, April 13, 1854. The streets are sixty-six feet, and the alleys sixteen and a half feet wide. The lots in blocks 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 10 and 11 are four and a half by nine rods; in blocks 12 and 13, lots 1, 2,

3, 4, 5 and 6, are five by nine and a half rods, and 7 and 8, are four to four and sixty-four hundredths by nine rods; in block 14, lots 1, 2 and 3 are eight by ten rods, and lot 4 is seven and eighty-eight one hundredths by ten rods, and lot 5 is five by thirty-one ninety-two one hundredths rods, and lot 6 is thirty-two by four and ninety-two one hundredths rods; in blocks 3, 4 and 9, lots 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 and 8, are eight by nine and five tenths rods, and lots 4 and 5 are nine and one tenth by four and seven tenths rods.

The town contains three church organizations. Christian, Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Protesant. The two former named have commodious houses. It also contains a Masonic lodge. It has three general variety stores, two grocery stores, one drug store, one school, one tin shop, one harness shop, one shoe shop, one wagon shop, two blacksmith shops, two lawyers, and three physicians.

Ottawa, the next town in size, is situated some ten miles east of the county seat, and one mile north of the line of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, in Jackson Township, on part of sections fourteen and twenty-three, in township seventy-two, north of range twenty-four, west. The land was originally entered by Benjamin Coppock, March 20, 1854, and October 18, 1854, by whom the town was laid out. It was surveyed March 21, 1855, by Jerry Jenks. An addition was made to the original town by L. Coppock, which was surveyed April 29, 1856.

It contains one church (Methodist Episcopal), one large school house, one Masonic lodge, one general variety store, one blacksmith shop, one shoe shop, one cooper shop, one harness shop, one wagon shop, two physicians and three clergymen. Population about one hundred.

Liberty is situated about eleven miles north-east of Osceola in the township of the same name, on the line of the Kansas City and Ft. Desmoines railroad, on the south-west corner of section five, and the south-east corner of section six, in township seventy-three north of range twenty-four, west. The land was originally entered by John Branner, Septem-

ber 21, 1853, and the town was laid out by Alfred Rhodes, and surveyed July 2, 1855. The streets are sixty-six, and the alleys sixteen and a half feet wide. The lots are sixty-six by one hundred and thirty-four feet.

It contains one church (Methodist Episcopal), one school house, two general variety stores, one blacksmith shop, and several mechanics. Population about fifty.

Smyrna is situated some twelve miles south-east of Osceola, in Franklin Township, on the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section thirty-two, in township seventy-one north, of range twenty-four west. The land was entered by Dickenson Webster, October 21, 1850, and by him laid off. It was surveyed by J. Jenks, March 31, 1853. Stephen Gates made an addition to the town March 17, 1857. The streets are sixty-six feet, and the alleys sixteen and a half feet wide. It contains one general store, one school house and several mechanics. The Friends have a large meeting house in the vicinity. Population about forty.

Green Bay is situated about nine miles south of Osceola, in the township of the same name, in the line of the Kansas City and Ft. Des Moines Railroad, and on the north-east quarter of the north-east quarter of section thirty-one, and part of the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section thirty, in township seventy-one north, of range twenty-five, west. Part of the land was entered by Ogden Gray, July 3, 1855, and part by William Cochrane, December 10, 1855. It was laid out by Gilham Overton, and surveyed June 12, 1862. The streets are sixty and the alleys ten feet wide. The lots are eighty-two and a half by one hundred and thirty-two feet. It contains one general store, one school house, and several mechanics. Population about thirty.

Jacksonville is situated in Liberty Township, on the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section twenty-four, in township seventy-three north, of range twenty-four west. This land was entered by John Roberts, September 18, 1854, and by him laid out. It was surveyed by John Clark, March 11, and May 27, 1856. The alleys are ten feet wide and the lots are sixty by one hundred and thirty-two feet.

The street on the north side is thirty-three feet wide, on the east thirty-five, on the west forty-nine, and all others are sixty-six feet wide. It contains three or four houses.

Shelby is situated in Green Bay Township, on the corners of the north-west of the south-west and the south west of the north-west of section twenty-seven, and the north-east of the south-east, and the south-east of the north-east of section twenty-eight, in township seventy-one north, of range twenty-five west. The land was entered by Jesse Bartlett, June 29, 1853, and by Jerome Bartlett, July 12, 1854. The original proprietors were William T. Matthews and Esau Buckingham. The town was surveyed by John Clark, April 18, 1856. The streets are sixty-six feet wide, and the lots are one hundred and thirty-two by sixty-six feet. It contains no houses.

Lacelle is situated in Knox Township, on the east half of the north-east quarter of section seventeen, in township seventy-one north, of range twenty-six west. The land was entered by David K. Linger, June 29, 1854, and the town was laid out by S. French, J. French and D. Lindley. It was surveyed by J. Jenks, July 5, 1855. The streets are sixty-six, and the alleys thirty-three feet wide. It contains one school house and several dwellings. Population about thirty.

Laporte is situated in Madison Township, on the south-east of the north-west, and the north-east of the south-west quarter of section two, in township seventy-three north, of range twenty-three west. The land was entered by James Hall, February 10, 1855, and Wilson Wheat, September 26, 1853. Original proprietor, James Hall. Surveyed by Jerry Jenks, March 1, 1855. Lots sixty-six by one hundred and thirty-two feet. Streets sixty-six, and alleys sixteen and a half feet wide. It contains several dwellings. Population about 25.

Prairie Grove, in Washington Township, and Milford in Troy Township, were laid off, it is said; but no records are preserved of them. The former contains a mill, blacksmith shop, wagon shop, grocery, and several dwellings. Population about 40.

The following are the names and locations of the various post offices in the county:

Liberty Township, Liberty; Fremont Township, Balaka; Washington Township, Prairie Grove; Madison Township, Laporte; Troy Township, Milford; Osceola Township, Osceola; Jackson Township, Ottawa; Franklin Township, Smyrna; Knox Township, Lacelle; Green Bay Township, Green Bay; Doyle Township, Hopeville.

With its fertility of soil, abundance of water, sufficiency of timber, large beds of coal and limestone, extremely healthful climate, cheap farms, improved and unimproved, arable acres, extensive natural meadows, numerous schools and churches, favorable locality, accessible markets, and a community unsurpassed in morality and sobriety; Clark County offers inducements to the farmer, the laborer, the stock-raiser, the merchant and the mechanic, second to no county in the great north-west. Then the advantages of her railroads, extending as they do to every point of the compass, and affording ready and speedy transportation to every quarter of the country, can not be estimated. Among them, however, may be mentioned, a large influx of capital and labor, a general stimulation of the present inhabitants to renewed industry; a thorough development of our vast resources, a complete overthrow of all old foggy notions, a healthy diffusion of intelligence, sobriety, and religion, an everlasting banishment of all Rip Van Winkleism, and a universal desire and design to make "the wilderness bloom and blossom as the rose."

RECOLLECTION OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF N. W. IOWA.

BY N. LEVERING, MECKLIN, MO.

(Continued from page 300.)

The town is situated on the east bank of the Missouri River, about one and a half miles below the confluence of the Big Sioux and Missouri Rivers, and extending east as far as the Floyd River, embracing an area of about one thousand two hundred acres of very beautiful bottom and table lands, and extending back upon the high lands which

overlook the rich and beautiful valleys of the Floyd, Perry Creek (which winds its way through the city) and many miles of Nebraska. The beauty and great natural advantages of Sioux City soon began to attract much attention and a lively interest among enterprising men. During this year (1855) a town company was organized under the style of "the Sioux City Company," consisting of Dr. J. K. Cook, Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, Gen. G. W. Jones, of Dubuque, Hen. Williams & Co., of Fairfield, Dr. S. P. Yeomans and H. C. Bacon, of Sioux City. Through the efforts of these gentlemen a tide of emigration was soon turned toward Sioux City, and north-western Iowa, cabins of the sturdy pioneers were soon visible springing up as if by magic over the fertile prairies.

By the 1st of January, 1856, some eight or ten hewed log houses had gone up; among them were the Western Exchange, and a double log house near the levee occupied as a hotel and known afterwards as the Haggy House; residence of Dr. J. K. Cook & Co. The want of lumber impeded the growth of the town materially. Notwithstanding this, the town grew rapidly and emigration poured in so rapidly that many were obliged to camp out. The Sioux Indians were now becoming excited and jealous of the advance of civilization, and fearing that their hunting grounds would be tampered with by the white men, their principal chiefs, "Smutty Bear" and "Strike the three," ordered the settlers to leave, which orders were repeated with threats of violence, which in no manner intimidated our pioneers or checked the tide of emigration. These threats and menaces were accompanied by some demonstrations of hostilities, such as stealing horses, cattle, &c. Several small expeditions were started out against them, but without accomplishing much good, when Gen. Kearney, who was then, I think, stationed at Fort Randal, about one hundred and fifty miles above Sioux City, on the Missouri River, was ordered with troops for the protection of this point. He stationed his command near the mouth of the Big Sioux River, on the Dakota side, and issued orders to the Sioux not to cross over to the Iowa side, without a permit from him,

under the penalty of death, which for sometime checked depredations. The bloody battle of "Ash Hollow" was yet fresh in their minds, and the name of Kearney struck terror to their savage hearts.

Jos. Lionais, sometime in the spring of 1855, sold his claim of one hundred and sixty acres to the Sioux City Company, for three thousand dollars, which claim was layed out into lots, and called Sioux City East Addition. The pressing necessity of mail facilities was now much felt. Application was made and a route obtained from Council Bluffs to this point, and in the first week of September, in the same year (1855), the first stage and first mail arrived at Sioux City, which was hailed by the denizens as a bright omen of prosperity, which seemed to infuse into them new life and spirits, as the many empty bottles and happy looking faces indicated that evening. Dr. J. K. Cook, I think, was the first Post Master.

This winter was one of severity, and one for which few of the settlers were prepared; consequently there was considerable suffering among them. There were two stores opened in the place during the fall and winter, one by Tootle and Jackson, in a small log house, and the other by J. M. White and J. T. Copeland, in a tent, when in the spring of 1856, they erected a story and a half hewd log store room on the corner of Third and Pearl streets. This spring the total population numbered about one hundred and sixty souls, within the city limits. This spring the county seat was moved by a majority of fourteen of the legal voters of the county, from Thompson town, (or Floyd's Bluff) to Sioux City, where it still remains. Sometime in 1855, I believe, a settlement was commenced in the east part of the county, on the Little Sioux River, and a town layed out which was called Smith Land, in honor of its founder, Aaron Smith, who I think was the first settler at this point. Curtis Lamb, Elijah Adams, John and William Turner, and many others soon followed, so that in the spring of 1856, there were some forty or fifty settlers in and about Smithland. In the same year, and about the same time that the settlement was commenced at Smithland, a settlement was commenced at what was called Seargents,

on the Missouri River bottom, about seven miles below Sioux City. A town was staked off here by Dr. J. D. Crockwell and other. Several houses were built here during 1855, and among them two or three business houses, one of which was occupied by Alexander McCrady, for a dry-goods and grocery store. This place attracted some attention and flourished for a season, but the rapid growth of Sioux City soon checked its progress for several years. In the spring of 1856, Sioux City received a new impetus in facilities for improvement. The steamboat "Omaha," freighted for Sioux City, arrived early in June. She had on board several frame houses, and a large amount of provisions; the latter was very acceptable, as provisions were becoming quite short. Austin Cole, formerly of Iowa City, was in the spring of 1855, elected justice of the peace, the first in the county, and opened a boarding house in this place during the winter of 1855-6. Early in the spring his stock of provisions got quite low, and none were to be had nearer than Council Bluffs, a distance of one hundred and ten miles. Now Austin was in the habit of taking a *nip*, as he called it, quite frequently, and so frequent had been the nips of Austin and others, that their whisky, as well as provisions, had ran quite short. So Cole rigged up a team and set out for Council Bluffs, for a supply of the necessities of life. Having arrived at the Bluffs, he set about at once to make his purchases, that he might relieve the famine and drouth at home as early as possible. Among his purchases was a bbl. of the needful. He started for home, but finding the roads extremely bad he concluded to leave a part of his load on the way, not being able to take all through. As milk was quite scarce at home, he concluded the whisky had better be carried through; accordingly the provisions were left behind, and our host arrived in due time with *what was left* of the whisky, to the great disappointment of his boarders, who were longing for a change of diet, more than a change of spirits.

(To be continued.)

NORTH AND SOUTH RAILROADS IN IOWA.

BY C. W. IRISH, C. E.

At quite an early date the people of Iowa began to look to their interests in railroads.

As early as 1840-41 they made a move in that direction, by memorializing Congress upon the subject of a land grant in aid of what was then called the "Western Railroad." T. J. McKean, of Linn county, delivered an address before a Literary Society of Marion, upon the subject of a railroad projected from "Chicago westward through Illinois and Iowa to the mouth of Platte river; thence up that stream across the Rocky Mountains, to a point on the shore of the Pacific Ocean."

He sustained his position by an able array of facts and arguments, showing that to him the subject was not a new one. "The practicability of the route," the great importance of the enterprise to the American people and to the world at large, he brought out in a clear light, and pressed with earnestness that the building of this great road should then be undertaken.

We have seen the public were not at that time ready for such a job. As might be expected, the attention of commercial and agricultural circles was centered upon the idea of building a road in the direction in which their trade went and came. For this reason the first important railroad line projected in Iowa pointed towards St. Louis.

It was to that town that all the surplus corn, wheat and pork found its way along the channels of the Mississippi and its branches. And in the same manner it was that all the supplies of goods found their way from that trading point to the country above.

Chicago had hardly begun to be known as a rival trading point. The iron channels over which such an immense trade now makes its way to and fro across the watery channels of the trade of thirty years ago, were not yet laid. The hills, mountains, valleys, and chasms that lay between us and the shores of either ocean had not yet been leveled, and these

barriers then appeared so impassible and those ocean shores so distant that it seemed impossible to surmount the one or reach the other. It is not strange then that in this view of the case the efforts of leading men should be put forward to reach the trading point in less time and with greater facility than could be attained by keel boats floating down the slow currents of the western rivers.

As far as the writer's recollection now goes, the first north and south line of railroad projected in Iowa was intended to run from Dubuque in a southwesterly direction, passing the towns of Anamosa, Marion, Cedar Rapids, Iowa City, Washington and Mt. Pleasant, and terminating at Keokuk. The idea being to avoid the hazardous channel of the two rapids of the Mississippi and secure all the benefits of cheap transportation through the uninterrupted channel of that great river from the last named town to St. Louis. After the usual preliminary meetings, held in the counties through which the intended line was to pass, a preliminary organization was effected, and after that a survey was made.

From the indirectness of the line the embryo railroad was called the "Rams Horn," and by this significant cognomen it has since been known. The organization made but little progress beyond a very superficial survey of a line. Dissensions arose between parties at the extremes, and gradually the project lost favor in the eyes of its projectors and was allowed to sleep.

All this time St. Louis failed to see wherein her interest lay—failed to seize time by the forelock. Chicago was a village, and the hundred iron tracks that now point to her center were yet to be thought of. St. Louis sat upon the banks of her favorite river like a giddy queen at a banquet—all alive to the immediate surroundings of the scene, but wholly indifferent to that of greater importance which lay at a distance.

That St. Louis was so lost to her own interest in this matter is much to be regretted; for had she have given her powers to assist in the completion of that which was so earnestly begun by the people of Iowa, then, I make no doubt, that this Rams Horn road would have been built and

to-day have been throbbing with some of the millions that now go into the arteries of trade leading to her rival.

That the idea of building a railroad over this route has always been considered as an important one by the people residing along it is to be seen in the fact that several times since they have revived kindred projects. This has resulted in building the one which is now called the "Dubuque South Western R. R."

In 1857 an organization styled the "Iowa Union R. R. Co." was organized at Iowa City, by citizens of Linn, Johnson, Louisa, Washington, Henry and Lee counties. This corporate body shared the fate of its predecessor. Dissensions arose among its incorporators; those at its south end seemed to manifest indifference, and with one year's existence it closed its books. After ten years had passed, again these people made an effort, this time with more success, for in 1866 and 1867 they organized what is known as the "Iowa Northern Central Railroad Company," and were so successful that a stock subscription sufficient to build the line from Iowa City by the way of Washington to Mt. Pleasant was readily obtained, and almost enough to carry the line from Iowa City to Cedar Rapids. This being done, the Company set at work grading their line and at the same time making efforts to procure the grading of a line from Mt. Pleasant to the city of Keokuk. In the latter part of the plan for a time they met with disappointment, but at the eleventh hour, almost, the people of the "Gate City" came to the rescue, and at this writing a subscription has been made up and ardent workers put in the field, so that by the time the grading is done on this, the southernmost link in the chain, the rest of the line can be finished.

Thus it seems that the favorite project of the early settlers is to be accomplished, and a railroad is to be built over the route so earnestly advocated by H. D. Downey, J. L. Enos, Major McKean, T. W. Claggett and others. It is to be hoped that this consummation is not far ahead, and that we shall soon hear the rattle of the trains and the scream of the engine's whistle over the line of the much talked of Rams Horn Railroad.

(To be continued.)

THE WAR AND ABOLITION IN MISSOURI.

BY SAMUEL PRENTIS CURTIS.

Many years ago they lived in the city of St. Louis a young lady of high social position and brilliant attractions. For the honor of claiming her hand in marriage there were two aspirants—the one a rising young lawyer, of a distinguished family; the other a young lieutenant in the army. The lady's father was a celebrated statesman and a man of great political influence. He favored the hopes of the young lawyer, but the lady's heart was given to the young lieutenant. To obtain an alliance with the promising son of a prominent politician, and to remove from his daughter any counter-attractions, the father obtained, through his political influence with the government, what was substantially a decree of banishment, in the form of an order assigning the lieutenant to the duty of surveying the rapids in the Des Moines river, at Croton, Iowa. At this then remote point it was hoped that the lieutenant would forget the lady, or at least that she would forget him, and yield to the wishes of his rival. But the lady proved herself possessed of as much firmness and decision as her parent. She persistently refused to marry any one save the man whom she loved, and in the end there was an elopement with the favored young officer, a marriage by a Catholic priest, and a reconciliation of father, daughter and son-in-law.

Years elapsed. The father continued to occupy a high political position, until finally he passed away. The lieutenant became a distinguished officer of the army, an explorer of unknown regions, the conqueror of California, and almost the President of the United States. The young lawyer also acquired fame and political standing as the advocate of a despised but glorious cause. He appeared in Congress as the first and only "Free Soil" member from a slave State, and his name was dear to every anti-slavery man in the nation.

The lady was Jessie, the daughter of Thomas H. Benton, who declined an alliance with Frank P. Blair to marry John Charles Fremont.

Such is a story which history may perhaps never be able to demonstrate by anything resembling positive evidence. Yet it is related by people who at the time, perhaps, knew as much of the true nature of the affair as the public ever knows even in an elopement so conspicuous in history as was that of Jessie Benton and John C. Fremont. *If* the tale is true, its relation to events hereafter mentioned will be apparent.

To those who have studied closely the character of Frank P. Blair, the violence of his personal antipathies and the remarkable manner in which they pervert and distort his judgment of individuals, together with his jealousy of opponents, must be evident. Thus during the war he suddenly appeared from the army in St. Louis, and in a public meeting denounced Secretary Chase, and in the strongest of terms accused him of usurpation of power and unlawful ambition. This sudden enmity apparently arose from a seizure, by some of Chase's agents, of a large quantity of liquors shipped to Blair, with the army before Vicksburg; besides which Chase stood forward in the Cabinet of Lincoln as the advocate of emancipation, and in opposition to the policy of the Blairs. To the writer's personal knowledge, while commanding the Department of the Missouri, General Curtis made unusual exertions to conciliate Blair and aid him in the work of raising a brigade; yet Blair testified before a Congressional Committee that General Curtis threw unnecessary impediments in the way of his success. Again, during the late Presidential campaign, Blair publicly accused Grant of designing the overthrow of the government and the establishment of a despotism. To any one knowing the honest, unambitious, though reserved, nature of Grant, this charge appears simply ridiculous. Even if General Blair is sincere in making such charges, it must be evident to a dispassionate mind that they are the results of a judgment utterly blinded by personal animosity. A wise man would be more guarded in denunciation of a known traitor or demagogue, were it only from regard for his own reputation.

In April, 1861, the war of the rebellion burst upon the land. Fremont, in anticipation of events, had gone to Europe to

purchase arms. On his return, it was said, he was to be made commander of the western army. But, in the meantime, Missouri was brought into a state of incipient rebellion by the artifices of a traitor Governor and his associates, and Camp Jackson sprang into existence at St. Louis full of armed rebels. Suddenly Blair and Lyon organized the loyal Germans of St. Louis and surrounded and captured the camp. The rebels concentrated under Price were defeated by Lyon and Sigel, and the greater part of the State fell into Union hands. The State Convention assembled, deposed the fugitive Governor, and organized a Provisional Government, with Hamilton R. Gamble at its head. There were no longer any political parties. In St. Louis and the larger towns the Union men held sway, and among them there was no internal division; while in nearly all unprotected localities the rebels reigned supreme, either by force or by terror. During all these early days of the war no man stood higher in popularity or possessed more influence among Union men than Col. Frank P. Blair.

But the kaleidoscope of events changed. Fremont appeared and assumed command of the "Western Department." The war was assuming a grander scale and his was the difficult task of organizing armies, governing a rebellious country, fortifying important points and laying the foundation of a general system of operations. His course has been severely criticised. It is perhaps open to criticism in many respects. It was said that with large numbers of troops he sacrificed Lyon and Mulligan, and let the rebels overrun the State, and he was also accused of tremendous extravagance.

History tells that on the whole he did about the best that was possible with the few troops really under his command, while the charge of extravagance was possibly better sustained. Faithful to his principles, he issued, rather prematurely, a proclamation of emancipation to the slaves of rebels within his lines. This proclamation was annulled by President Lincoln on the ground that if such a proclamation should become expedient, it should be of general application and not be confined to one section of the rebellion. It marked, how-

ever, not only in Missouri but throughout the north, the beginning of the struggle between parties, which resulted in the war being directed not merely to the preservation of the Union, but to the total overthrow of slavery throughout the land.

But the most unlooked for and most powerful enemy of Fremont had been found in Col. Frank P. Blair, member of Congress. Made to occupy a secondary figure on the stage of events and perhaps with a memory stored with the hatred arising from former rivalry for the hand of Jessie Benton, he could not patiently allow himself to be eclipsed by the splendor of Fremont's name and prestige. He filled the ears of his brother, Montgomery, in Lincoln's Cabinet, with tales of Fremont's extravagance, arrogance and inefficiency. He was arrested by Fremont for communicating with the latter's superiors out of the regular military channel, but was released on the intercession of Lincoln.

Meanwhile the contest gained strength and importance, and the whole land was scandalized by a quarrel between leaders at such a critical period. Blair found that his course had lost him the support of his best friends. The anti-slavery element and the Union, liberty-loving Germans turned coldly from him and rallied around Fremont, whose emancipation scheme promised an end of the war. But the pro-slavery Union men, the old Democrats and the non-belligerent rebels gathered around Blair and continued the struggle which he had inaugurated. Thus this personal quarrel, claimed by some to have had its commencement in a rivalry for the love of a lady, was made the instrument for a revival of political parties in Missouri. It aroused old animosities, divided the Unionists, and temporarily aided the cause of rebellion. At length Fremont was removed. This was a step which caused tremendous public excitement throughout the land. A military insurrection on the part of Fremont and his friends was even feared by the administration, which looked at events in Missouri through the spectacles of Montgomery Blair, and Edward Bates, Attorney General, and steps were taken to prevent an outbreak in St. Louis. But no insurrection oc-

curred. Fremont retired, soured and embittered against the administration by the stigma of failure. Never again did he occupy as prominent a position during the war. The reputation of Blair as a Free Soil leader and his popularity among his old constituents in St. Louis was lost. Stung by the sneers of former friends, he gradually abandoned his political principles, and finally joined the so-called "Conservative" opposition. But not even a fine war record subsequently gained could ever restore him his lost political prominence. With his victory in the removal of Fremont he drops out of Missouri politics altogether, as a figure of any importance, and with that victory over the first emancipator of the war, slavery in Missouri commenced its descent to destruction.

Meanwhile the war went on. Fremont was succeeded by Hunter, who was almost immediately followed by Henry W. Halleck. Halleck was a man of fine education and great executive abilities, but possessed a harsh and irritable temper and a fault finding disposition. Almost his first step was to issue his famous General Order No. 3, which forbade the reception of fugitive slaves within our lines and directed their return to their masters. This filled the Conservative party with joy and drew upon Halleck for a time the wrath of the Radical Unionists. The opposition which the order excited marked the progress of anti-slavery sentiment. But having organized his armies under Grant, Pope and Curtis and pushed them into the field, he won such a brilliant series of Union victories at Forts Henry and Donaldson, Island Ten, Pea Ridge and Shiloh, as to silence for a time the voice of criticism. Thus during his administration in his "Department of the Mississippi" he was enabled to keep out of the whirling vortex of Missouri politics.

But the conflict had nevertheless not ceased. When Halleck left St. Louis and went to Corinth, he left Schofield in command of the State. As guerrilla outrages were frequent, now that the main theater of operations had been pushed south of the State, it was thought that Missouri should protect itself. A peculiar organization, the "Missouri State Militia," was organized, which, although mustered into the

United States military service, was to be retained in Missouri under the Department Commander. Besides this, all able-bodied men were placed by Schofield in the "Enrolled Missouri Militia." Of these those only who claimed to be loyal were liable to be ordered on duty in emergencies, while those who were enrolled as "rebel sympathizers" were exempted from military service, but under certain not very comfortable conditions. All political parties claimed to be loyal supporters of government. But while the various factions, such as "claybanks," or pro-slavery Unionists, old Democrats, and concealed rebels called themselves "the Conservative Union party," the unconditional anti-slavery Union men and admirers of Fremont were at first in contempt styled "radicals" and "charcoals." They accepted these titles openly and carried them to ultimate victory.

In September, 1862, General Samuel R. Curtis took command of a new Department including the State and styled the "Department of the Missouri." Very soon he began to find himself involved in political complications. Thoroughly loyal and anti-slavery, he could not ignore the most sincere, if not always the wisest Unionists; while on the other hand he could not sympathize with or assist a party which, calling itself Conservative, was steadily in opposition to the whole current of events throughout the Union towards emancipation and Union, under any circumstances. At the head of the Conservative party now stood Governor Hamilton R. Gamble, and General Curtis found it impossible to be the head of the Union army, without willingly or unwillingly becoming the representative of the Radical party. These two men therefore took up the quarrel in which Blair and Fremont had become mutually exhausted. Soon the current of events ceased to flow smoothly between the Governor and the General. Gamble claimed control, to a great extent, of both State and Enrolled Militia. He refused to order the Enrolled Militia into service when Curtis called for them, and declined to make appointments which the latter deemed necessary, while the friendship exhibited by Curtis for the Radicals was bitterly denounced. The emancipationists were 'accused of being Jacobins and Revolutionists.

All efforts of the General to reconcile parties proved unavailing. It was now evident that emancipation in Missouri was unavoidable, and the struggle was to lie between the Conservatives favoring gradual, and the Radicals favoring immediate, abolition. Whichever obtained control of the State Legislature would prove victorious. Because he was supposed to be using his influence to give political aid to the Radicals, a war was waged upon Curtis similar to that which Fremont had encountered. Politicians intrigued against him. Gamble blocked the wheels of public policy, and Attorney General Bates, with Halleck, now at the head of the army, and others, demanded his removal of Lincoln. Curtis, disgusted with his treatment, asked to be relieved. Finally Lincoln, protesting his desire to re-unite all Union men in Missouri under the one banner of Loyalty, removed Curtis, because, as he stated, he could not remove Gamble. This was a second victory for slavery in Missouri, and a victory which worked its utter ruin. The Radicals continually gained power, but they looked coldly upon the President.

In May, 1863, General John M. Schofield succeeded Curtis. He was at heart as thoroughly anti-slavery and as firmly a lover of the Union as the most earnest Radical. But he was a good soldier, and this fact placed him in an entirely false position as the representative of a hated policy. Lincoln stated the causes which had led to the removal of Curtis, and instructed Schofield to stand aloof from all parties, but quarrel with none. If he was attacked equally on all sides he might feel assured that his course was correct.

Under these singular instructions Schofield endeavored to act. He at once found that the only way to avoid a quarrel with Gamble was to yield to his demands. The re-appointment of Col. Dick, a Radical, as Provost Marshal General, requested by Schofield, was refused, and the General was compelled to accept Broadhead, a Conservative of the Gamble school. At once the Radicals commenced war on Schofield, and during his entire term it was continued with unremitting vigor. The Conservatives succeeded in passing a scheme for gradual emancipation through the State Convention of 1861,

still kept alive. Schofield, crippled by instructions and his peculiar situation, was compelled apparently to acquiesce in many Conservative movements, in the hope of preserving the already lost unity of the Union party in Missouri. But as they seemed to be deserted alike by the National and State Governments, and by the General of the Department, the Radicals renewed the fight with a more desperate energy than ever. They won the sympathy of the loyal North, and, more to the purpose, they gained the political supremacy in the State. A new State Convention was called by a Radical Legislature, and this Convention when elected proved Radical by a strong majority.

Meanwhile Schofield, weary of a false position in opposition to the Unionists of the State, weary of bearing an idle sword as the satellite of Governor Gamble, asked to be relieved and sent into the field. His request was backed by a demand to the same effect from the triumphant Radicals. It was granted, and he left Missouri unregretting and unregretted. But it was not long before the public began to see that a soldier, whose faithful obedience to orders had brought odium upon his name, was made of far truer and better material than the excitement of political contests had ever previously suffered to appear.

In December, 1863, he was followed in command by Rosecrans, and the administration was virtually compelled to acknowledge its blunder by restoring Curtis to most of his old territorial command (all save the State of Missouri) on January 1st, 1864. Providentially, as it seemed to prevent conflict and restore peace, Gamble died about the time Rosecrans arrived in St. Louis. The Radicals held the State, and all parties had wearied of continual warfare on the Department Commander. Moreover he had no power, even if he had possessed the will, to check the progress of Radical triumph. Hence he was suffered to hold his command in peace, a command of little importance save during the brief though energetic invasion of Price in the fall of 1864.

The State Convention assembled, abolished slavery, and

established the present Constitution of the State, with all its perhaps too severe features towards rebels and rebel sympathizers. This was their victory of principle. Their victory as a party occurred at the National Republican Convention at Baltimore. The Conservative delegation, instructed to vote for the re-nomination of Lincoln, the first choice of every other State, was rejected in favor of the Radical delegation, which alone cast its vote against Lincoln and for Grant on the first ballot.

Since the abolition of slavery the path of Missouri has been onward and upward towards prosperity, and, if the tale with which this article is commenced be true, who can estimate the indirect influence which has been exerted over the fate of a great State by so simple a thing as a woman's choice of a husband.

EDITORIAL REMARKS.

The present number closes the volume of 1869, and closes also a three years editorship of the ANNALS of the present incumbent. In view of many considerations involved in our future relation to it, we have good reason for regarding it also as the end of our editorial management of it. As it is, our occupancy of its historical tripod has continued nearly double the time of any one of our three predecessors; and the historical matter published in its pages exceeds by over four hundred pages the amount contributed and procured by *all* who have preceded us in this field of labor. Therefore, with a profound consciousness of the many imperfections and shortcomings of our work, we have fewer misgivings than as if it had been in its results less abundant.

We review with pleasurable sensations now, the solicitude of our early experience with its duties, and the persistent, almost painful, solicitations we made with those who hold the keys to the kind of knowledge desired, by which its pages have been filled; and we have this self-gratification, that if we have not been able to strike satisfactorily every vein of State History, it is because of obstacles insurmountable with the means at our command, and of a character to be fully appreciated only when tried. Prominently are these: it is only comparatively few of the men who carry in their memories the facts of the early years of the State, who can be enticed into the uncompensated trouble of a written record of their remembrances. Many who are the only remaining participators in important transactions find insurmountable difficulties in the way of a preparation of articles for publication, and co-operative aid is only rarely at hand to secure them.

But, in despite of these and other obstacles in the way, we have seen the little pamphlet grow to a magazine of a hundred pages quarterly in our hands, and learned to feel a pride in it, and a love for it that is only felt for objects which have required great care and anxiety for their success; and we shall long treasure the volumes, and the pages of those contributors who have aided and rejoiced us in vicissitudes of which our readers wot not of, will be looked upon with a sentiment akin to that of the countenances of old and tried friends.

This leads us to a word personal, concerning a *few* of our contributors. It will be noticeable by the readers of the ANNALS that a few names will be found as contributors in every number of every volume of our three years editorship. To these we take this manner of returning our thanks, and in behalf of the Society its thanks for the aid so patiently and profitably given; and without disparagement or inappreciativeness in feeling, or its appearance in expression, of the efforts of transient contributors, many of whose productions are of excellent merit and great importance, we refer specially to a few who have been "with and of" the ANNALS in consecutive numbers for years.

Of these, the historical papers of CHARLES NEGUS entitle him to the great gratitude of the people of this Commonwealth. As a clear and elegant writer of historical incidents, he has few superiors anywhere, and we bespeak for his sketches a high degree of importance in the future compilation of our State History.

SAMUEL PRENTIS CURTIS is another whose name has become as a "household word" to our readers. It has been the misfortune of Mr. Curtis to write upon a historic subject of but little present interest, though of signal importance to the future. These descriptions of campaigns and battles, which are to the present reader "like stories oft told," will ultimately be sought both by the participant and the historical student, when the impartiality of their statements will be important in settling the equities of fame due the men and armies of which they treat, and the writer's simplicity of arrangement, copiousness of fact, and graceful perspicuity of style, become appreciated and a model. He deserves well of the gratitude of the people.

ELIPHALET PRICE, who glittered brilliantly through a year and a half of our pages, deserves our thanks for his papers and the censure of the public that he does not write more.

But we must not occupy space in personation. These few we believed specially due for *continued help*, while our gratitude for ourself and in behalf of the State Historical Society, goes out to *every* contributor to its pages.

THE JANUARY NUMBER is expected to contain an interesting article of the Scientific History of the State, by Prof. Hinrichs and Chas. W. Irish, Esq., relative to the total Solar Eclipse of 1869, from observations taken at the State University, Iowa City.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH of Judge Carleton, by the editor, is crowded out of this number, out of deference to the excellent contributions of others. It may appear in a future number.

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